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DR. JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT.

Written for the Evening Post and Saturday News.

TO CHILDREN.

BY J. W. SPRAGUE.

Mr. Editor.—In your paper of the 16th inst. you have an article from the Gentleman's Magazine, entitled "Innocence," signed "Cincinnatus." A stanza in that poll contains the following sentiment:

O, such not for beauty, 'tis vanity all
That rivalled before on this earthly ball
No beauty in nature substantial and true,
In the maze on their dreams, or the brow'rly blue,
O! such not for beauty on this fleeting earth,
To sorrow and sickness is only given birth.

The ocean in anonning billows may roll,
Nor have in the distance at bounds other I,
Its foam crested waves may be gay to the sight
And if one in the sunbeam with sparkling delight,
Yet of the spirits wage war in the deep,
Destruction and Horror their mighty keep.

The mountains, the pyramids nature has raised,
On whose lofty summits we what have gazed
Whose form is terrific, and awful their brow,
When we stood in their grandeur from Atlas till now,
They're grand, they are heavy, but beauty have not
Silence and solitude crowneth their lot.

Yet think not the bright eyes of daughters of man,
More beautiful are than hill side or glen,
Think not that the smiles which illumine their cheeks,
Of beauty breathing delightedly speaks,
O! beware of that smile, 'tis deceitful, untrue,
For sometimes over those bright eyes o'er have.
Yet grieve not, that beauty is not to be found,
The graces of talent may ever abound;
Thy eyes as one soaring can give thee delight
For higher than night that here pleasure the sight,
Content then, content thee, with that brighter home
Nor seek than for pleasures which vanish so soon.

Philadelphia, March, 1839.

Written for the Evening Post and Saturday News.

THE RESCUED.

A TALE OF THE FLORIDA WAR.

It was on a pleasant evening in October, when the stout hearts of a certain section of Florida were assembled according to appointment at the dwelling of Captain Stewart. He had served in the revolutionary war, and had passed with seventy colleague years. In his early life while enlisted against the Indians, he had been noted for activity and courage; and now, when tales of war were related to him—when he heard of the mother and child at once butchered, while the husband was preserved to undergo a more painful fate—he was again endued with the mingle and ardor of youth.

The Indians were at this time in a state of hostility; and their present warfare was still characterized with cunning and cruelty.

They happently had plighted their faith; and suddenly attacking the whites, either at once cut them down or subjected their unprepared victims. The people on the frontiers had now become thoroughly convinced that the best and only course to pursue would be retaliation, and the keeping of a strict and constant guard, should the Indians be discovered entering the territory of the settlers.

Rude and temporary forts had been erected, and measures concerted for speedily forming the inhabitants into a defensive or offensive state, whenever necessity should require. There had already been several rencontres in the neighborhood between the whites and the Indians, and much danger was apprehended. No one would venture any distance from home without a gun or some other weapon; and it was with hesitation and hazard the people came to the meeting before mentioned. Its design was partly to talk of some common means of defence, and partly to spend a social evening with Captain Stewart. The particular business of the meeting being concluded, Captain Stewart was requested to recount some of the adventures of his younger days. The request was readily acquiesced in, for he delighted so much to be excelled in telling his former exploits and escapes. Their attention was quickly engaged in the narration of the Indian wars in the period of the revolution and the part he had taken in them.—They eagerly listened, while hour after hour rolled on, and none seemed willing to depart. Their minds were fired with revenge as they heard of the bloody deeds of the savage; and they longed for an opportunity of meeting foes and avenging the death of their sires. All was as still as the grave, except the plaintive voice of the old man as it rehearsed in solemn accents the dark actions unknown to any surviving besides himself. Occasionally, also, a sigh and a gritting of the teeth would discover their inward emotions. A distant whistle sounded for a moment; it was again louder and louder, till the yell of the savages startled them as though a train of lightning had shot through the room. They for a moment eyed one another in suspense, and then instinctively rushed to their fire-arms. Each carefully examined his piece to see if it were well loaded—and again they stood horror-stricken, but in less fear than suspense.—Captain Stewart at this was roused; his eye, though bimmed by age, now gleamed like a tiger's, and springing through the door, he cried "Follow me." He was promptly obeyed by all but a few whom he had ordered to remain at the house to defend it in case of attack. He exhorted his men to be of good cheer, and to confide in him as a leader and in themselves as a full match for the Indians; at the same time bounding fleetly and silently along; he posted his men behind trees and logs, and awaited the approach of the enemy.

In a few moments a female, whom they supposed to be a squaw from her appearance, was seen making all haste toward them. It was evident that she had been running long and was extremely tired. Her face was swollen, her eyes seemed ready to gush from their sockets, and she gasped like a dying person. She continued on, and was almost past, when a party of Seminoles were seen pursuing at full speed. The men, whose brightly and the settlers were expert shooters and consequently if not discovered would possess a great advantage. Their own party numbered fifteen, and the red-men about twenty-five. They concealed behind their coverings in awful silence, knowing that to be discovered might be fatal to many. The savages were now opposite to them, and presented an excellent mark. Every man was prepared and waited the signal—Captain Stewart fired; and down tumbled the chief—groaned and died. The sons of the wood halted, looked widely around, and the next moment were themselves laid I w with their leader.

The few who remained where[illegible] precipitation, and with words threatening a horrid revenge, darted through the trees in the same direction as they had approached. The female when she perceived that friends were so near, had sunk immediately to the ground. She was, of course, the first object that claimed their attention after the battle. They could now easily distinguish her as a white, though it was impossible to tell whether dead or alive. There was a stream running near, however, and her head being bathed with its water, the spark of life could be perceived to be not quite extinct. Still death clenched her with an iron hold.

The contest was long and doubtful. At length she revived, and so rapidly gained strength, that being supported by a person on each side, she was able to walk. In the mean time the Indians who had fallen were examined, and proved to be the same who had long infested that region of country, and had been extremely obnoxious to the inhabitants. Tuckeye was their leader—a gigantic and hideous monster, famed for his cruelty and all the qualities which constitute a good Indian warrior. When they were satisfied that each body was really dead, and that it was not a feinte made, as is the custom often of the savages to escape destruction, they deposited the corpses in the trunk of a large, hollow tree, a few rods distant, intending to bury them in the morning. They then returned toward the house. They had not proceeded far, when the report of a gun which seemed to originate at or near the house was heard, and immediately was followed by a rapid succession of discharges, together with the shouts of those either urging on an assault or repelling one. Captain Stewart and his party made all haste toward the scene of action, signifying their approach in the hope of frightening the enemy and invigorating their companions. But the former were not so easily intimidated, and it was a considerable time before the united forces were able to drive them off. Finally, however, the Indians gave way and were pursued by a circuitous route to the wood before mentioned, with the loss of many of their brethren. The whites then stopped and retraced their journey home, deeming it inexpedient to continue the chase. Sentinels were set, for the remainder of the night, a new council was convened, additional measures were taken and great preparations were resolved upon.

In the meantime the stranger had been taken into another room, washed, clothed in a civilized dress, and rendered comfortable. As she was about to give her history, according to a statement of the whole company—the chief, if a person so aided could be called Dennis Stewart. The old man looked her steadily in the face, and the next moment was hugging her within his arms. She was a darling grand-daughter upon whom he had doted, and who had disappeared several years before—for father and mother both had been left in infancy, and she had been constituted to her grandfather as a father. The sudden sphere of almost turned his brain; but time in a great degree wore off its effects, and he firmly believed his daughter dead. Some contributed to the feelings, but by most it was thought she had been drowned in a rapid river that ran a short distance from the house. And now by her sudden return he was distracted for a short time with joy almost as much as before he had been with grief. After all were composed she commenced her tale anew. She had ventured too or three miles into the forest to gather berries, unconscious of the danger to which she was exposed. The sun was scarcely an hour high and there was every appearance of a storm when the first thought of returning. The clouds grew thick and lowering, and at length she could hardly see to make her way through the thickets that became more and more impassable as she proceeded. The rain too came on with extraordinary violence; and the vivid lightning as it flashed across the heavens only increased the interesting darkness and augmented her despondency. At last wearied, she sunk down under a wide spreading oak and fell asleep. When she awoke in the morning she resumed her journey, but continually advanced farther from home. She was about noon met by a band of Indians who carried her a great way into the interior. At first she was treated with much barbarity, but afterward the son of a neighboring chief seeing her was enamored with her beauty and carried her to his village, where on account of his influence she met with kindness and respect. She agreed to marry him after a few years had elapsed; to which he assented.

Year succeeded year and yet no opportunity of escape was presented. Although in a very short time she had become initiated into the manners and customs of the Indians, still there was a hankering in her bosom after civilization, and absence but heightened the affection toward her friends.—It was a hazy evening in October, when fatigued with the labors of a day spent in picking berries, she strolled out a little way from the village and sat exhausted and feverish upon a log. The moon shed a partial light over the surrounding scene, and here and there a star seemed to struggle for existence. A dead silence prevailed, save when at times a gently rushing wind would stir up the leaves. A dark forest lay beneath at her back and stretching its gloomy arms on either side, edged the distant horizon in front. Her mind impelled by such a scene and such a situation naturally turned with powerful energy to the recollection of home and its long lost pleasures. "Perhaps my aged father now lies in the grave, having been overcome with grief for his lost child; or is a mangled victim of a red man's cruelty; or may he now writhing in the stake." Strong to mediums with such reflections she had almost resolved to destroy herself and involve as many of her father's and so of her enemies as possible in the same destruction. Every avenue to hope had been closed. She buried her face within her lap and gave way to a flood of tears. A sound of joy aroused her from the lethargy into which she had sunk. She turned her head and thought she heard but could perceive no one. The moon was now just disappearing behind the mountain trees that reared their lofty crests to the clouds, and old Night was fast spreading his black mantle over the earth. Again a sound broke forth, and now she faintly descried a band of warriors frantic with ecstacy approaching. A fattered equipe of clubs burn and noble plume was the result of an assault upon the white settlements. The party arrived at the village and was soon greeted by the inmates. The war drum was beat; the war song sung, and the war dance danced around the prisoner. The stake was set and the faggots were heaped high around it. The torch was ready and the victim ascended. No feeling of fear or dismay even now crept over his stern features, but while the fiendish yells of the savage rent the sky, he calmly prayed, and trusted to his God. The parched fuel was about to mount into a blaze when a serious appeared. She stood and she threatened. The chief as he gazed upon her lovely countenance, as he saw the tear-drops roll down her exquisite form was melted by her loveliness and alarmed by her sincerity. His commanding voice quelled the storming fury of the savages and the captive was rescued from the jaws of death. The time appointed for a council between the chief and the white girl was drawing nigh, and the necessity of flight was urgent. A plan with the captive was arranged, which she was enabled by her address and favor to put into operation. They were just entering the wood that reached almost to Captain Stewart's house, when a band of pursuing Seminoles were seen coming from another wood about a mile distant. They themselves were also observed. The settler pointed the way to the nearest house and told her to run for her life. He himself bounded off in another direction in the hope of diverting the Indians. But the savages divided, and each exclusively followed one of the whites. The settler with the most consummate skill foiled his enemies. After having lost his track the Indians attacked Captain Stewart's house suspecting he had fled there for refuge; and hence originated the two parties, and the events related in the former part of the tale, and thus the rescued proved again the rescuer. Fervent thanks were returned to Providence, and the night spent in talk till the eastern heavens were streaked with red. The bodies of the fallen Indians were buried, and then each family musing and full of wonder returned to its home. If any of my gentle reader should happen ever to pass through that part of the country, the good old veterans, both men and women, will delight to recount to him the history of that night, and no doubt they will also tell how the gallant hero and heroine being joined in matrimony, now live in comfort and plenty, the parents of a ruddy little stock—the image of its sire and grandsire, and here the hoary head and tottering steps of the Revolutionary officer are supported by his loving and faithful progeny. R. N.

Written for the Evening Post and Saturday News.

THE EXECUTION.

They came in measured and mournful tread,
To the beat of the muffled drum,
And the martial look of the soldier fled,
At the sight of the gliding gun.
Not a breath disturb'd that solemn array,
But in listless pace they mov'd,
With their arms reverse'd, as warriors pay
For the good and brave, whom they lov'd.
'Twas the hour of twilight,—the western sky
Was streaming with purple and gold,
The sportive wing of night-bird on high,
Aurora's departure thus told:
As faint as the touch of a dream's soft spell,
The objects yet lingerd around,
The trees, and hill, and dark shaded dell
And the slope of the green-grown ground.
But that drum note sank like lead to my breast,
And I shrunk from the answering step,
For they led the young to his final rest,—
Thus doomed the bright earth to forget.
A smile gilded up his marble-like face,
As he looked on the heavens high dome;
His spirit was here, composing in grace,
Yet yet from the clay it had flown.
Now they halt their march, his death to prepare,
And a here stood up to die;
By fear unintimay'd, he had his breast bare,
And fervent lit up his dark eye.
No cov'ring shut the sad scene from his view,
So fraught with the feelings of dread,
But boldly he gaz'd, and sigh'd an adieu,
Then fell mid the ranks of the dead. Iron.

A SINGULAR FACT.—A British Captain at the battle of the Nile was giving an order from the quarter deck of his vessel, when a shot struck him in the head, depriving him instantaneously of sense and speech. Surviving, however, he was taken home and remained in the Greenwich Hospital fifteen months. At the end of that period, during which he had exhibited no signs of intelligence, an operation was performed upon him by a skilful surgeon, that in a moment restored him to his faculties. He immediately rose in his bed, and completed the order.

From the Knickerbocker Magazine.

THE CRAYON PAPERS.

To the Editor of the Knickerbocker:

Sir: I have observed that as a man advances in life, he is subject to a kind of pleasure of the mind, doubtless occasioned by the vast accumulation of wisdom and experience upon the brain.—Hence he is apt to become narrative and discursive—that is to say, fond of telling long stories, and of dealing out advice to the small fry and great sans-culottes of his friends. As I have a great horror of becoming the oracle, or, more emphatically speaking, the "boss," of the domestic circle, and would much rather bestow my wisdom and experience upon the world at large, I have always sought to ward off this catastrophe of the intellect by means of my pen, and hence have inflicted divers musings, relative upon the patience of the public. I am growing too indolent and unambitious for anything that requires labor or display. I have thought, therefore, of securing to myself a snug corner in some quiet nook of literature, where I might, as it were, tell at my ease to my elbow chair, and that notably with the public, on with an old friend, and on any chosen subject that might pop into my brain.

In looking around, for this purpose upon the various excellent periodicals with which our country abounds, my eye was struck by the title of your work—"THE KNICKERBOCKER." My heart leaped at the sight.

DIEDRICH KNICKERBOCKER, Sir, was one of my earliest and most valued friends, and the recollection of him is associated with some of the pleasantest scenes of my youthful days. To explain this, and to show how I came into possession of sundry of his posthumous works, which I have from time to time given to the world, permit me to relate a few particulars of our early intercourse. I give them with the more confidence, as I know the interest you take in that departed worthy, whose name and effigy are stamped upon your title-page, and who has been so much honoured by the kind understanding and relishing divers communications I may have to make to you.

My first acquaintance with that great and good man—for such I may venture to call him, now that the lapse of some thirty years has shrouded his name with venerable antiquity, and the popular voice has elevated him to the rank of the classic historians of yore—my first acquaintance with him was formed on the banks of the Hudson, not far from the wizard region of Sleepy Hollow. He had come there in the course of his researches among the Dutch neighborhoods for materials for his immortal history; for this purpose he was ransacking the archives of one of the most ancient and historical mansions in the country. It was a lowly edifice, built in the time of the Dutch dynasty, and stood on a green bank, overshadowed by trees, from which it peeped forth upon the Broad Tappan Zee, so famous among early Dutch navigators, and so celebrated in modern song. At the foot of the green bank, a wild brook came babbling down a neighboring ravine, and threw itself into a little woody cove, in front of the mansion. It was indeed as quiet and sheltered a nook as the heart of man could require, in which to take refuge from the cares and troubles of the world; and so such, it had proved to the old times, by Wolfert Acker, one of the privy counsellors of the renowned Peter Stuyvesant.

This worthy but ill-starred man had led a weary and worried life, throughout the stormy reign of the chivalric Peter, being one of those unlucky wights, who have the misfortune to live in a variant, and who are kept in a continual fume and fret, by the wickedness of mankind. At the time of the subjugation of the province by the English, he retired hither in high dudgeon; with the bitter determination to bury himself from the world, and live here in peace and quietness for the remainder of his days. But even in this retirement he was inscribed over his door the favorite Dutch motto, "Lust in Rust," (pleasure in repose.) The mansion was then called "Wolfert's Rust"—Wolfert's Rest; but in process of time, the name was vitiated into Wolfert's Roost, probably from its quaint cock-loft hole, or from its having a weather-cock perched on its gable end. This name I had heard, long after the unlucky Wolfert was driven forth once more upon a wrangling world, by the tongue of a termagant wife; for it passed into a proverb through the neighborhood, and has been handed down by tradition, that the cock of the Roost was the only quiet inhabitant upon the premises.

This primitive and historical mansion has since passed through many changes and trials, which it may be my lot hereafter to notice. At the time of the sojourn of Diedrich Knickerbocker, it was in possession of the gallant family of the Van Tassels, who have figured so conspicuously in his writings. What appears to have been a peculiar trait, in his eye, was the rich treasury of historical facts here secretly hoarded up, like buried gold; for it is said that Wolfert Acker, when he retreated from New Amsterdam, carried off with him many of the records and journals of the province, pertaining to the early settlers, and hid them away in this place, never full into the hands of the English. Those, like the lost books of Livy, had baffled the research of former historians; but these did I find the indefatigable Diedrich diligently deciphering. He was already a sage in years and experience, I but an aspiring youth, who did not despise my youth and ignorance, but took me kindly by the hand, and led me gently into those paths of local and traditional lore which he was so fond of exploring. I set with him in his little chamber at the Roost, and watched the antiquarian patience and perseverance with which he deciphered those venerable Dutch documents, worse than Hieroglyphics manuscripts. I used with him by the spring, at the foot of the green bank, and listened to his heroic tales about the worthies of the olden time, the paladins of New Amsterdam. I accompanied him in his legendary researches about Tarrytown and Sing-Sing, and explored with him the spell-bound recesses of Sleepy Hollow. I was present at many of his conferences with the good old Dutch burghers and their wives, from whom he derived many of those marvellous facts not laid down in books or records, and which give such superior value and authenticity to his history, over all others that have been written concerning the New Netherlands.

But let me check my proneness to dilate upon this favorite theme; I may recur to it hereafter.—Suffice it to say, the intimacy thus formed, continued for a considerable time; and in company with the worthy Diedrich, I visited many of the places celebrated by his pen. The currents of our lives at length diverged. He remained at home to complete his mighty work, while a vagrant fancy led me to wander about the world. Many, many years elapsed, before I returned to the parent soil. In the interim, the venerable historian of the New Netherlands had been gathered to his fathers, but his name had risen to renown. His native city, that city in which he so much delighted, had decreed all manner of costly honors to his memory. I found his effigy imprinted upon new-year cakes, and devoured with eager relish by holiday urchins; a great oyster-house bore the name of "Knickerbocker Hall;" and I narrowly escaped the pleasure of being run over by a Knickerbocker omnibus!

Proud of having been acquainted with a man who had achieved such greatness, I now recalled our early intimacy with tenfold pleasure, and sought to revisit the scenes we had trodden together. The most important of these was the mansion of the Van Tassels, the Roost of the unfortunate Wolfert. Time, which changes all things, is but slow in its operations upon a Dutchman's dwelling. I found the venerable and quaint little edifice much as I had seen it during the sojourn of Diedrich. There stood his elbow-chair in the corner of the room he had occupied; the old-fashioned Dutch writing desk at which he had poured over the chronicles of the Manhattoes; there was the old wooden chest, with the archives left by Wolfert Acker, many of which, however, had been fired off as wadding from the long duck gun of the Van Tassels. The scene around the mansion was still the same; the green bank; the spring beside which I had listened to the legendary narratives of the historian; the wild brook babbling down to the woody cove, and the overshadowing locust trees, half shutting out the prospect of the Great Tappan Zee.

As I looked round upon the scene, my heart yearned at the recollection of my departed friend, and I wistfully eyed the mansion which he had inhabited, and which now seemed full mouldering to decay. The thought struck me to arrest the desolating hand of Time; to rescue the historic pile from utter ruin, and to make it the closing scene of my wanderings; a quiet home where I might enjoy "lust in rust" for the remainder of my days. It is true, the fate of the unlucky Wolfert passed across my mind; but I considered myself with the recollection that I was a bachelor, and that I had no termagant wife to dispute the sovereignty of the Roost with me.

I have become possessor of the Roost! I have repaired and renovated it with religious care, in the genuine Dutch style, and have adorned and illustrated it with sundry relicques of the glorious days of the New Netherlands. A venerable weather-cock, of partly Dutch dimensions, which once battled with the wind on the top of the Stadt House of New Amsterdam, in the time of Peter Stuyvesant, now creaks its court on the gable end of my edifice; a gilded horse, in full gallop, crows the weather-cock of the great Vander Heyden Palace of Albany, now glitters in the sunshine, and vows with every breeze, on the peaked turret over my portal; my reactum sanctorum in the chamber once honored by the illustrious Diedrich, and it is from his elbow-chair, and his identical old Dutch writing desk, that I pen this rambling epistle.

* * *

Permit me then, Mr. Editor, through the medium of your work, to hold occasional discourse from my retreat, with the busy world I have abandoned. I have much to say about what I have seen, heard, felt, and thought, through the course of a varied and rambling life, and some lucubrations, that have long been encumbering my portfolio; together with divers reminiscences of the veritable historian of the New Netherlands, that may not be unacceptable to those who have taken an interest in his writings, and are desirous of any thing that may cast a light back upon our early history. Let your readers rest assured of one thing, that, though retired from the world I am not disgusted with it; and that if, in my communings with it, I do not prove very wise; I trust I shall at least prove very good natured. Which is all at present, from Yours, etc.

GEOFFREY CRAYON.

Written for the Evening Post and Saturday News.

TO LUCY IN HEAVEN.

The gentle spring is waking lint
The buds on every spray,
And winter's icy reign is past,
And nature's bright and gay;
But there are that—the darling one—
Our beautiful—our own!—
Thy light lent print no more the earth,
Thy witchery is gone.

No more, we, with a sister's love
Shall watch thy little play;
Or hear thine carol with the birds
As innocent as they—
The garden may deserted be—
It serves but to remind of thee,
Bright flowers will bloom, but never more
Thy tiny finger gather there;
The summer—forest to the view—
Fresh, dripping with the morning dew—
To twine and our hair.

Sweet Sister, thou hast early flown
To Heaven, which claimed thee for its own.
Not all our fond, unchanging love,
Could keep thee from that home above:
Alas, we mourn! though well we know
It was *His* will that thou should'st go
To dwell in heaven and joy and love
Beneath the shadow of his wing
Enshrine the holy ones above,
Beyond vain, man's imagining,
Where thou forever more shalt be
A dweller in thy purity.

There has a minted sister met
And pressed thee to the heart, where never,
Can trace of pain and sorrow be—
But happiness and love, forever:
And yet, alas, we may not choose,
A endless still our hearts will know,
At thought of her, of thee, our tears
In selfish sorrow flow.
One hope 't is sweet to cherish still,
The brightest, purest, and the last—
That when the summons calls us hence
And earthly cares all are past,
We shall rejoin thee in the home
Where sin and sorrow may not come.

Philadelphia, March 18th, 1839. W.

Written for the Evening Post and Saturday News.

THE SCHOOLMASTER.

A TALE—WRITTEN BY HIMSELF.

Continued from our last.

"Why do you look so downcast," said Rosalina to me, one evening as we sat looking upon the broad mirror before us—"You seem to be absent in mind. I have observed for several days you have not looked as you were wont, and, when at the table you pretend to eat, you only sip your tea and coffee, and then leave abruptly, Jenny says to repeat at the bibletta, but I am sure you appear rather indifferent as to that. Your brow has long been the tablet of unuttered if not unutterable thoughts."

"Rosalina," said I, "can you ken the future?"

"The future! pray what have we to do with the future, when there is so much of the present, to rouse, enliven, and to gladden. Is there nothing in this cool breeze that is gently lifting the foliage in lake-girt scenery—in that bright mirror that reflects a thousand worlds—in the high dome of heaven now lighted as it were with new torches—and above all in those mellow moon-beams dancing on the placid bosom of the lake, sufficient to make that add variety and beauty to the whole scene?"

"Ah Rosalina, did you ever sail upon that lake when all was calm, and its surface scarcely ruffled by the slightest breeze—the birds flitting joyfully over your head—a thousand fish swimming beneath you in the sunny rays—but suddenly a dark cloud is seen through the foliage rising in the western sky—the bright waters which were so calm, begin to crisp and roll, as if the spirits of the deep were moving, and it is with difficulty that your little bark can struggle to the shore.—Yet happy was your condition to one far—far away on the blue misty ocean, and the wild bleak blasts of winter sweeping over him—the rising waves and surging billows threatening to engulf him, while all before, behind, around, is one wide, boundless, shorelless waste of waters, and a moonless, starless, rayless night seems about to close in upon him."

"Why do you talk thus," said Rosalina, "I confess I do not comprehend your meaning."

Here we were interrupted by a splashing of the water and the sound of distant voices on the lake. At length we descried a small boat just emerging from the deep shade which the trees cast upon the water. It was but just visible and like a speck in the blue ether; it increased as it approached the middle of the lake, and very soon we discovered that it was pushing toward the rock near which we were then sitting.

"We had better leave our seat," said Rosalina. "The profound silence which they have kept so long makes me rather suspicious!"

"Why do you fear," I inquired. "I have always heard that innocence is courageous."

"True," said Rosalina, "but not to escape from danger when any risk is unrelled for, is no mark of courage. Besides, by ascending that little eminence (pointing to a part of the rock which reached back into the copse) we shall be better able to discover all their movements."

We hastened immediately to that part overlooking the base of the rock, and where we had a perfect view of the shore, while our persons were almost entirely secreted. The oars were muffled, and their advancement slow and cautious. In a moment they landed within about twelve paces from us, and two tall figures, dressed in cutcouts, stepped upon the shore. One of them remained silent and motionless, while the other walked cautiously toward the above which we had just left. We could catch now and then a glimpse of him as the moon shone dimly through the tops of the trees, and I felt Rosalina shrugging closer to me, and the slight tremor of her nerves betrayed the emotions she would gladly have concealed.

"Oh, night!
Under thy mantle black, there hidden lie
Sight-shunning theft, and treacherous intent;
Foul horror, and also hellish dreamed,
Good things of day begin to droop and droose,
While night's black agents for their prey do rouse."

"Ah! the sickly devil has outwitted us," exclaimed the person who had entered the copse—"I'll venture he has not been gone ten minutes." A convulsive shudder came over Rosalina, and I thought she would have fainted; however, she soon became composed, and grasping my hand, she whispered.

"Oh, heavens! I know that voice, it is Spencer, my guardian."

And here, perhaps, I should inform the reader that her father having died when Rosalina was young, left her to inherit half of his estate, which was to be at her disposal when she should be twenty-one. N. Spencer was an enterprising young man, who had just commenced business for himself, and who had intituled himself so much into the good graces of Rosalina that she chose him to be her guardian. He had for many years been paying his addresses to a young lady, whom I shall call Clarinda—for though she has long been laid on the pillow of her shame, and her name only mentioned with ejaculations of regret, yet some of her friends are still living, and I would not wound their feelings by the mention of one, who, though surrounded with pageantry and wealth, yet descended to a premature grave, the monument of her own wickedness and folly.—Clarinda was a distant relative of Rosalina, and in the absence of Rosalina's mother she had something of a supervision over her. Rosalina was careful to do nothing to displease Clarinda, but this latter was always censuring her under the garb of authenticated vigilance, for actions done in all the innocence of childhood; she was careful that Rosalina should not be seen walking with a young gentleman, and she maintained that it was highly unbecoming for Rosalina, if not unpardonable, to spend an evening with a gentleman or exchange their views and feelings on paper. In short, she was professedly a firm believer in all that precisely, which the Scottish poet Burns, in his "Address to an unborn Louse," has so beautifully expressed. And how, alas! I, a simple, thoughtless youth, who had never seen a female so far beyond common stamp, I cannot but be a little suspicious in regard to the soundness of their mothers.

But Clarinda was, as I before hinted, wealthy.—She was sole heir to all her father's estate; and in 1817 he was considered one of the richest men in the city of New York. She could array herself in flowing robes, and golden bracelets, in gaudy ribbons, and glittering tinsels. She could boast of her father's splendid mansion, their elegantly furnished rooms, their Brussels carpets, their gold and silver dishes, their terraced gardens, their costly carriages and fine horses, and to this Mr. Spencer had listened till he could almost repeat them with the same cant like flattery peculiar to Clarinda. Oh, wealth, how omnipotent thou art!—No matter how poor the possessor may be in intellectual worth; how destitute of moral dignity, and how abject in virtuous principles, yet, he is sought, nay, courted and admired. But Mr. Spencer of late had not listened to her egotism. Studied to tenderness as he was, and thirsting for gain, he was moved, aye, enamored by the beauty of Rosalina. Her form, her face, her mind appeared to his own feelings until I became an inmate of that family. It is a curious principle in our nature that we cannot bear to see others preferred to ourselves. Clarinda had seen her own charms neglected for those of Rosalina's; and Mr. Spencer had made proposals to Rosalina and had been rejected, which was a blow to our mortal vanities. Of course the deep laid treachery, the heart-burning jealousy and malicious hatred of woman would rest upon Rosalina; while I was exposed to the impetuous wrath, and unbounded ire of the tyrant. That evening they had met and were both witnesses to our departure from Rosalina's little bower; both were filled with disappointment, envy and madness. Yet they were, in a great measure ignorant of each others designs. It was then all the workings of unrestrained passion were boiling in the bosom of Clarinda, that she ventured to express her feelings to Mr. Spencer. She laid a plan, which, in her distracted state, she thought would be successful, and which, if it had succeeded, would have doubtless been the ruin of us both. The plan was that Mr. Spencer should take with him old Belus, as he was called, (who, by-the-bye, was a desperado, who could gratify hell's blackest wish for a paltry pittance) and by a circuitous route, reach the opposite side of the lake, and there wait with all his resolution to rescue them to our blissful retreat. When they should reach the shore, Mr. Spencer was to advance and knock me down with a bludgeon; and if possible finish me with one blow; then hurry to the boat, and with all possible speed hasten home before Rosalina should arrive. The strategem appears so full of folly, and so at variance with that which characterizes female revenge. It has always seemed strange to me that Mr. Spencer did not detect her design. It is evident that had she succeeded, she would have been throwing the rich Judean pearl away with his own hand; for suspicion would have fastened upon Clarinda, as the destroyer of my life. Suffice it to say that, that eye which can penetrate the dark and damning schemes of hell and all her emissaries, saw how to rescue me from the hands of the destroyer.

But to return to our hiding-place on the rock.—We waited till the last dash of oars had gone away, and the boat was no longer visible; when we emerged from our place of refuge and with thankful hearts and cautious footsteps hastened home.

In the fall of ——, my friend Lewellen and I started out with the view of finding a situation in some academy institution, in the neighboring states. We intended going some two or three hundred miles south, thinking that a southern climate would be congenial to our health. However, we had travelled two days only, when we arrived at the beautiful valley of ——. It was one of those delightful days in autumn, when a mild sun shining upon the golden tinted woods, and the distant mountains, reminds one of those unclouded days, and elysian fields, so celebrated in the fabled stories of the gods. Oh, there is a spell in an autumnal sun, beaming upon a vale of solitude,

"In whose bosom the bright waters meet,"

and reflecting the voluptuousness of the eternal blue that well corresponds with the feelings of one, who, though happy in the society of present friends, yet feels a gloom over every thought indescribable and undescribed. We were at first received with a great deal of hospitality, and requested to consent ourselves until the arrival of one of the board of trustees, who would, they assured us, be anxious to secure our services. At length an elderly gentleman, whom we supposed to be the one above referred to, approached, and fixing his eyes inquisitively and superciliously upon us (or rather I should have said *eye*, for we supposed him blind with one,) he said,

"And what do you want, young men?"

We replied that we understood he was anxious to procure a teacher or two in the academy.

"Well, I don't know as I care much about it," said he, "teachers are getting very plenty now-a-days."

We observed that a certain kind of teachers indeed might be procured, but we had understood that good teachers are rarely to be had.

"Well," said the old man, "I believe they are all pretty much of a price. I believe if singing-masters, and school-masters, and dancing-masters, and children were all in jail, the country would be a great deal better off. But how much do you want for teaching school?"

"Sixty dollars per quarter, each," we replied.

"Sixty dollars!" repeated the old gentleman, with as much astonishment as though some strange phenomenon had been discovered, and raising his tremulous hands, he ejaculated with such emphasis as might almost astonish inanimate nature, "why, I've known *masters teach for four dollars a month, better than you, either of ye.*"

At this juncture my friend rather sarcastically inquired if they "hoarded themselves with that income?"

Here the old man perceiving that we were rather disposed to ridicule, to our great surprise opened the other eye, which we had supposed blind, and mustering all his energy, told us they did not want such teachers as we were.

What would have followed I am unable to say, had we not just then been interrupted by a person, who very politely inquired if we were the gentlemen who had been spoken to in regard to teaching. We soon discovered our mistake in talking with our old four dollar concern, as we afterward named him, and after a short conversation we agreed to take charge of the academy at the price we proposed. Our situation was in many respects delightful. Six hours in the day we were obliged to devote to the interest of the school, the remainder of it we occupied in reading, writing, or rambling, just as our inclinations dictated. But my good and uninterrupted prosperity is not to be expected here, and especially in that most pitiable of all situations, school-teaching. One day after we had been through the usual exercises of the day, I could not but observe the unusual happiness which seemed depicted on the countenances of all present; they appeared much engaged in their studies and well pleased with their instructions. But in leaving the academy, while some were busy fixing their satchels, and others emulous to appear first in the presence of their parents and exhibit their merit card—one of the number girls accidentally fell and dislocated her elbow—I hastened to her assistance—I caught her in my arms and from my zeal I pitied her. Gladly would I have taken the place of the little sufferer; I tried to justify her when I bathed her limb in water and some camphor, which I happened to have with me. When the first burst of feeling had subsided, I left her with my friend, and hastened for a surgeon, and in a few moments returned with him. By this time the report had reached home, and the father of the child had made his appearance. Agitated by fright and exasperated with rage, he demanded what I had been doing to his child? Think these times before you speak, said I to myself, and then replied in mildly as I could, your child has been badly hurt, sir, but I apprehend nothing serious but that she will soon recover.

"Well, I'll make you account for it," said he.

"Why your vengeance should fall upon me, sir, is rather curious. Your child was ten feet from the door where she fell, and I was standing upon the threshold; should I be implicated because I was witness to it? The only inference I can draw more. Language seemed to fail him sufficiently to express his feelings. All the alone that could be thrown in words upon school-teachers, and especially upon me, were sent forth. I thought, or he had vented his spite in unreservedly, that would be the last of it. But I was mistaken.

The next day a rough looking, heavy-bodied man of Adam, came up to me and said, "you are my prisoner. A warrant has been on require, (but in my hurry) and bound over to the next court, under a few hundred dollar bond. However, at court I was acquitted, and when the poor man found he had been making himself more trouble than me, he seemed to thirst for my blood.

The day at length arrived when I was called to leave them. It was a sunny day in April; the birds carolled in the trees; and the fields were putting on their hue of living green. At the usual hour we repaired to the academy. We found our pupils assembled, neatly clad, and waiting our arrival. They did not wear their wonted cheerfulness. A gloom seemed to hang over us all. I endeavored to give them some kind advice, and then bade them an affectionate farewell.

The next day I left my friend Lewellen. Our parting was painful. He had seen me in prosperity and adversity, and ever proved himself the same unchanging, and unchangeable friend. To separate from such a one with the reflection that it may be forever, is something that will awaken every tender feeling. I afterward learned that he had some difficulty in collecting his school bill.—One very wealthy gentleman who had sent five children to the school, and whose bill amounted only to seven dollars, refused to pay it under the niggardly pretence that there was monopoly in regard to the public money.

I had previously had an invitation to take charge of a female seminary, about one hundred miles south of that. I accepted the invitation.—When I arrived I found them ready to receive me. And now having found that my responsibilities were increased, I endeavored to meet them manfully. There is certainly a great transition from a promiscuous school to a seminary of young ladies, where many of them have age and intelligence enough to render their society agreeable. I felt that I should be obliged to observe some rules of etiquette; but I resolved at once, whatever might be said by the designing and capricious, never to gauge my conduct by plumb and level. However, I soon became greatly attached to my school, and nothing ever afforded me greater pleasure than the reflection of the respect and attention which they always showed me. Oh, I admire the young and artless. There is so much *nature* in its unostentatious beauty. Age seems to wear a garment of deception, and *necessity* compels us to wear it.—But if we look for innocence that is a stranger to deceit—and unsullied by fraud, we must look to the young. Literally all were old enough to understand the importance of improving their time, and as my school consisted of a chosen few, every facility for their advancement in their studies was offered; and I received compliments daily for their proficiency. Very well, I would say to myself, "a new broom sweeps cleanest"—and when the novelty of my presence had been in some degree impaired, I'm sure my pupils would be a match for me. Still I felt that a wide field of action was open before me. O! it is difficult to separate from those we love; and there are few relations in life nearer and dearer than the one which a faithful teacher sustains to a dutiful school. And the associations that will gather round one, when about leaving a school in which he has been engaged a number of years, are such as cannot easily be erased or rightly understood by any, except those who have experienced them. I stood among them for the *last* time, like one who had much to communicate, but would not pollute his thoughts with the "poor vessels of common converse." I had dwelt among contemplative innocence. They had seen me in joy and sorrow. In sickness they gathered around my bedside, and endeavored to alleviate my sorrow by their deeds of kindness. The past and the future seemed to stand in living characters before all of us. In a little while they would be separated, many of them never to meet again. To those who might meet in after days, every thing would be changed. The same walls might enclose them, and they might occupy the same seats, yet some seats would be vacant, and another teacher, perhaps an unfeeling stranger, would occupy mine. Some of them might rise to honor and distinction; but others would, doubtless, fade and fall, like a frost-bitten and forgotten leaf, leaving a melancholy gloom behind them. Such truth,

"...[illegible]..."

The wife in a low, [illegible] her utterance—

"No! never: [illegible] daughter."

"Here she goes—there she goes," almost shouted the landlord, as the [illegible] hand advanced to the [illegible] point.

The barber arrived; he was naturally a talkative man—and when the [illegible] usual remark, reflecting upon the quality of the instrument he was about to use, he [illegible]

"Ah ha! [illegible] Monsieur, [illegible] very bad [illegible]"

"Here she goes—there she goes!" [illegible] the landlord, [illegible]

The barber [illegible] "Here she goes!" he responded [illegible] could not—"Vere? vere? [illegible] Vat is dat he say?"

"Shave his head at once!" interrupted the doctor while the [illegible]

"Here she goes—there she goes!" [illegible] time," cried the landlord, [illegible] hour of nine, and [illegible] ecstacy of delight, [illegible]

"I've won it!—I've won it!"

"What?" said the bar-keeper.

"What?" echoed the doctor.

"What?" re-echoed the [illegible]

"Why, the wager—fifty dollars!" [illegible] ing his eyes around the room, and missing the young men who induced him to watch the clock, he asked his bar-keeper—

"Where are those young men who supped here last night? eh? quick, where are they?"

"They went away in their wagon nearly an hour ago sir!" was the reply.

The truth flashed like a thunderbolt through his mind. They had taken his pocket book with the one hundred and seven dollars therein and decamped—a couple of swindling sharpers, with wit to back them! The story is rife on all men's tongues in the neighborhood where this affair occurred, and "the facts are not otherwise than here set down;" but we regret that the worthy landlord in endeavoring to overtake the rascals, was thrown from his own wagon, and so severely injured as to be confined to his room at the present moment, where he can watch the pendulum of his clock at his leisure.

THE SILK CULTURIST.

From the Journal of the American Silk Society.

CULTIVATION OF THE MORUS MULTICAULIS.

BY GIDEON B. SMITH.

Soil and situation. Sandy soils and high situations are always to be selected, if possible. The soil can scarcely be too sandy. Indeed the finest trees the writer ever saw, grew in a soil too sandy for any other crop. The next best is a light mould, and next to this, ordinary soil. The best situations are hill sides, and the northern sides particularly; the next, the tops of hills, and third, any high table land from which water naturally drains off during winter. If these soils are capable of producing moderate crops of corn, they are rich enough for the mulberry tree, and ought not to be manured. If the ground be too rich, and especially in level situations, the tree is kept growing too late in the fall, and does not mature its wood before the cold season arrives, and hence is incapable of withstanding severe frosts. It is to this great error, of planting in rich grounds, that the idea that Morus Multicaulis will not stand the winter, is to be attributed, at least in part, (close planting being another cause.) Soils on which a good crop of corn, or potatoes or other roots grew last year, are abundantly rich for the mulberry. If the land has been limed, all the better; and if not, a good dressing of 30 to 50 bushels to the acre will be useful. Where the land is very poor, or when it is determined to apply manure, old well rotted stable manure may be applied. Well rotted cow yard manure is better than horse manure; but black vegetable mould from the woods is best of all, and may be applied with great benefit. When manure is used, it should be spread broad cast and ploughed in—very little benefit will be derived from "manuring in the hill."

Preparation of the soil. The ground ought to have been well ploughed in the fall; but it will do in the spring. Where the ground is not naturally very light and porous, it should be ploughed as deep as possible, that the roots may readily penetrate deeply, and thus escape the effects of summer droughts, besides receiving all the benefits of summer rains. This is a very great advantage, and ought not to be omitted. After the first deep ploughing, if the soil be light, levelling and pulverising it by harrowing, is all that is necessary. Heavy soils must be cross ploughed until they are well prepared. After the ground has been ploughed and harrowed, it may be laid off in rows by a small seed plough for planting.

The best time for planting the cuttings, is as soon as the ground can be got ready in the spring. They will not grow enough to be injured by any frost that may occur; nor will any degree of frost injure the cuttings in the ground.

Cuttings, Layers, &c. There are four kinds of cuttings, viz: *long cuttings*, (the whole branch,) short cuttings, (the branches or other wood, cut in pieces six to twelve inches long,) double cuttings, (with two buds,) and single cuttings, (with one bud.) Long cuttings are laid lengthwise in the furrow, the butt end of the second being about one foot from the top end of the first, and covered about two inches deep, with a hoe. The objections to this mode are, that if all the buds grow, the trees will stand too close, and cannot make good trees; if they do not all grow, there is a loss of all the buds that fail. Short cuttings are planted in the same way, and are subject to the same objections, but in a less degree. Both are considered by the writer as affording no advantage over single cuttings, and as highly objectionable on account of the expense, the first requiring five to ten times as many buds to plant an acre, and the second three to six times as many as are required with single cuttings. Beside all this, if any part of a long cutting becomes diseased, and rots, the whole length of it is apt to be affected and lost; whereas had it been cut into single or double cuttings, many of the buds might probably have been saved. Again, if one bud gets a start before the others, it is very apt to attract all the sap of the cutting, and thus prevent the others from growing; and if it do not do this, it will generally cause the others to be of a small size. The trees, also, raised from long cuttings, are necessarily clustered in small groups, and necessarily deprived of a free circulation of air, and of the advantages of the sun's rays,—all which prevent the maturity of the wood, and a full development of the branches.

The writer does not consider the chance of a bud's growing, enhanced in the least by its being on a long branch. He believes, (and his belief is founded upon his experience, as well as upon reason,) that the whole embryo of the future tree is contained in the *bud* and its latent roots, and that if properly managed, no other part of the parent wood is necessary, than just enough to furnish the *fœtal circulation* until the bud opens its leaves and forms roots, and this is only about one inch of the cutting. The writer has noticed repeatedly, that when a long branch has been planted, good sized trees have grown with scarcely any roots of their own; being left, like the rich man's son, independent of self-exertion, they were not under the necessity of making any—deriving their radical supplies from roots formed on other parts of the branch. Double cuttings are liable to the same objection, but in a still smaller, indeed in a very small degree, the only considerable objection being their requiring just double the number of buds to plant an acre that are required by single cuttings. They may be planted in the same manner as long and short cuttings, or as single cuttings, without material disadvantage in either. The writer prefers, however, planting them as he does single cuttings. It is believed by the writer, that if ten thousand buds be planted, five thousand in double cuttings and five thousand in single cuttings, there will be fifty per cent. more trees obtained, and those of a more uniform size, and of better form, from the single cuttings than from the double cuttings—more especially if the ground be sandy. Let me here observe, that sand is an invaluable ingredient in the soil for striking all kinds of cuttings; and if a small quantity were put in the furrows before putting in the cuttings, (especially where the soil is not very sandy,) the cuttings would strike root much more readily. Single cuttings are planted by sticking them down obliquely, the top leaning to the north and the bud on the south side of the cutting, and covering them with a hoe about two inches deep—that is, about two inches of earth being covered over the bud, and pressed firmly with the hoe or the foot. Sometimes they are planted by merely laying them flat in the furrow, the bud uppermost, covered with two inches of earth and pressed firmly; and I am not prepared to say that the first method has any advantage over this—indeed I can see none. They are also planted, by merely dropping them in the furrow without reference to the situation of the bud, and they seem to do well. When the bud happens to be on the under side of the cutting, however, the tree has to make its way round the side of the cutting, and does not make so handsome a tree. Layers properly so called, are branches of the tree bent down and confined to the ground with a forked stick and covered over with earth. With Morus Multicaulis this mode is generally unsuccessful. Layers are also formed by laying down the whole tree, root and all, in the furrow, and this is considered by some the most certain method of obtaining trees. I think layering in all its forms more objectionable than long cuttings. The trees never make good roots, they grow in clusters, and of course do not make so fine trees, as cuttings; and, besides, it is impossible that [illegible] the buds can ever grow. This will appear evident from the fact, that in those places where layers and long cuttings are planted, they consider that ten-fold is a large allowance for the multiplication of the trees. Now it would be a very small tree that had not forty buds, and if so, those who make this allowance must calculate that only one bud in four will grow. The writer of this never yet failed to make three out of four buds grow by planting single cuttings.

There is one other kind of cutting that must not be overlooked—it may be called a variety of the single cutting. It is the joint of the main branch from which the branches have been cut off. If the branch was of any considerable size, say the size of a small quill, there will be two latent buds, one on each side of the base of the branch, and when the tree is growing, as soon as the branch is cut off, these buds will generally push and form a branch. So, when the tree is cut up into cuttings, if these joints be planted, they will generally send forth two shoots, and sometimes even four. I, therefore, usually split these joints, through the middle of the base of the branch, in such a manner as to leave half of the stump of the branch on each division of the joint. I always prefer these joints to cuttings taken from branches, as they are equally certain to grow, and generally produce two trees each.

The preparation of cuttings is very simple. Long cuttings require [illegible] care that the branches or main stem of the tree be cut with a sharp knife into pieces six to twelve inches long. Double cuttings contain only two buds. The branch is to be cut with a sharp knife, half an inch below a bud, holding the top end of the branch in the hand, and cutting below the bud each time, thus leaving the [illegible] cut on [illegible] and below the bud. Single cuttings are divided in the same way, except that but one bud is left on each cutting. The cuttings should be planted as soon as possible after being cut. It is a good plan to have a tub of water, and let the cuttings fall into it as they are cut; and remain in it till taken out to put in the ground. They may lay in the water all night to advantage, but not longer. They may thus be cut over night, and time saved by it. Being wet when put in the ground, the earth adheres to them and prevents their drying, and most probably facilitates their making roots. Some have suggested rolling them in plaster of paris when thus wet. I have never tried it, but think it very likely to be useful.

The distance they should be planted depends upon the object in view and the quantity of land at disposal. If a permanent plantation for making silk be the object, the rows should be six feet apart at least, and the plants three feet apart in the row. In this way, 2420 trees may be planted upon an acre. If the trees are intended to be transplanted, and the ground an object, three feet apart each way will do, and will make fine trees. This will allow 4840 to the acre. The usual distance is one foot apart in the row, and the rows three feet apart, or 14,520 to the acre. It must be observed, that when the trees are planted too close together, they neither make as fine trees nor mature their wood as well as when allowed a proper distance. Sun and a free circulation of air, are essential to the perfection of any vegetable. The foliage of the Multicaulis is so large and so abundant, that, when the trees stand close together, it is impossible for the sun's rays to penetrate to the wood, or the air to pass freely among them, and hence the wood is prevented from maturing. I have seen large fields of them standing so closely that not the smallest space of the ground could be discerned without putting the branches aside; and when I have been told that those trees were killed by the ensuing winter, I was by no means surprised—the wonder is they were not killed by the sultry heats of summer also. To insure the hardiness of the Multicaulis, they must be planted at least three feet apart each way, on high situations, northern exposure, and in light or sandy soils, not too rich.

The Cultivation of the Multicaulis is simply that of keeping weeds, &c. from growing, and stirring the earth occasionally with the hoe or the cultivator. Grass and weeds are very apt to get a start in the spring, and they must be pulled out by hand carefully, when they grow near the young sprouts of the cuttings. When the cultivator is used, it should be done with care to avoid breaking off the young plants, as they are very easily destroyed in this way. If a severe drought occurs before the cuttings have fairly taken root, they should be well watered every evening; and at any time in the summer, free watering during very dry weather will repay the labor ten-fold. Slight sprinklings of water do no good,—and indeed do harm, by forming a crust and causing the ground to bake. A large field may be watered by the use of a horse and cart with a hogshead, with a small canvass or leather hose to lead the water upon the plants as the cart passes along between the rows.

Hot bed Culture. It will be nearly to late to start cuttings in hot beds by the time this reaches the reader; but it is as well to describe the process. A hot bed is formed in the usual way, any time the latter end of March. Single cuttings are stuck into the surface one inch apart one way and two inches the other, (some plant them an inch apart each way,) the top leaning to the north, the bud on the south side. Light sandy mould should be then sifted over them so as to cover the buds half an inch. Sprinkle the bed with water, and cover it with the glass or matting. Water them every day gently, merely sufficient to keep the soil moist. As soon as the plants show themselves, give them air during the warm part of the day, but shade them from the extreme heat of the sun. As soon as all danger of frost disappears, leave off the glass or other covering entirely, remove the frames and let the bed cool down; then begin to transplant the young plants by taking out the largest, with all the soil that will adhere to the roots, and plant them where they are to grow, with a trowel. Plant deep in the ground so as merely to leave the leaves above ground. Water them well as you plant them, and repeat the watering every evening for a week, unless there shall happen to be rain. Thus every few days take out the largest, until the whole are transplanted. This thinning out gives the small and tardy ones a chance to grow. The reason many persons do not succeed with hot bed culture, is, they do not let the bed *cool down* before they begin to transplant; thus exposing the young plants to *catch cold* by the sudden transition from a very warm to a cold place; and also in not planting them deep enough in the ground. We all know that a mere cutting of young wood will readily strike root and grow when merely stuck in the ground; then surely, one with roots already formed would stand a much better chance if no injurious treatment were applied to it. I have never found any difficulty in growing cuttings in hot beds, and attribute my success to the plan here laid down. The after culture with these is the same as with the others.

Leaves may be gathered from the young trees at any time without injury to the plants. I would not, however, recommend taking more than two-thirds of the leaves, and then only from the lower part of the trees, leaving the tops and ends of the branches untouched. Where the trees are planted close together, even the trees will be benefitted by this partial defoliation, (but under no other circumstances,) by the more free admission of the sun's rays, and of air, among them. It is very bad philosophy to suppose that depriving the trees of leaves can have the effect of ripening the wood when they stand at a proper distance, as the leaves are just as necessary to the proper growth and maturity of the wood as the roots are.

The above are the writer's views on the subject of cultivating the Multicaulis. He is aware that they differ widely from the opinions and practice of many others, and therefore he submits them with great deference. The practice he lays down has always been eminently successful with himself, and he sees no reason why it should not be with others. Other points connected with the subject will be discussed in their proper season.

A FINE TREE.

A gentleman lately returned from a tour in Georgia, relates an anecdote that illustrates the singular fortunes of the Morus Multicaulis tree. A gentleman in Georgia some five or six years since, obtained and planted a tree in his garden, where it had stood untouched till the last winter, when it attracted the attention of some one in the trade, who offered the owner three cents a bud for the top of it. The bargain was struck, and on cutting off the branches and counting the buds, they amounted to twelve hundred and fifty dollars, there being 41,667 buds on the tree. We believe this is the *largest* or *biggest* Multicaulis story yet—but, if mistaken, should be glad to be set right.—*American Silk Journal.*

The New York Cultivator states that fruit trees may be propagated by *planting* the scions instead of engrafting them. They should be prepared by dipping both ends in melted tallow, grafting wax, or some similar article, and then be planted horizontally, with the bud upward, and covered about three inches deep. They will produce trees that will yield fruit in four years.

Atkinson's Evening Post and Philadelphia Saturday News.

UNDER THE EDITORIAL CHARGE OF GEORGE R. GRAHAM.

SATURDAY, MARCH 30, 1839.

On motion of Thomas Armstrong, Esq. GEORGE R. GRAHAM, was this day admitted to practice as an Attorney at Law in the District Court, for the city and County of Philadelphia.

MARCH 27, 1839.

Mr. [illegible] Garwood is our authorized agent at Wheeling, Virginia, who will receive subscriptions.

B. B. Chamberlain, Esq. of New Brighton, Beaver Co. Pa. is appointed our agent for Beaver City, and the neighborhood.

UNITED STATES BANK.

We are informed that Nicholas Biddle, Esq. has resigned the Presidency of the United States Bank, and that Thomas Dunlap, Esq. has been elected to the office.

THE TONE OF THE PRESS.

It cannot but be matter of regret, to those who scan attentively the general cast of thought of the articles which issue from the press of the present day, that so few are characterised by that lofty strength, and worthy tone, so necessary to elevate and improve the heart. It is not alone that the articles are negatory in their influence, but that their tendency in too many instances is below the strict line of true morality. There is a mean affect, and with which many appear to be affected, which displays itself in gross vulgarisms and base double entendres, and language of gross impropriety, which cannot be sufficiently denounced. It never adds any thing to the respectability of the man, and certainly detracts much from his influence. It is a lamentable evidence of imbecility of mind, and should be turned from as fraught with danger to the public weal.

If ever the liberty of this country is assailed successfully, it must be assailed through the press. Let that but maintain a propriety of tone,—let it inculcate principles of pure patriotism, of sound morality, and above all of religion undefiled, and the nation is safe from invasion without, or commotion within. But let a licentious press, prey as a gangrene upon the vitals of the nation, and virtue be assailed, through its influence, in the unguarded citadel of the hearts of the young—let a laxity of morals be applauded, and licentiousness be made the subject of jest, and its doctrines be unblushingly paraded in the public prints, and be thrust in at the door of the virtuous,—let religion be mocked, and things most holy be scoffed at and held up to scorn, and the willing hearts of millions cannot save the nation from its doom. The flood gates of ruin will be opened upon the country, and the nation will be undone.

No man can, and no man who has the least concern for his reputation as a sound thinker dare deny the influence of the public press in the United States. It is the pillar upon which liberty rests, and any thing which in the least degree impairs its strength, is of direful moment to every freeman.

It is cheering to the heart, however, to see occasionally a paper starting up with "*morality*" proudly inscribed upon its banner, and with a fearless tone battling its way through opposition, to the proud pre-eminence of being a successful defender of right, with an editor who has "the heart to do, and the soul to dare." We make these remarks by way of welcoming to the field, "The North American," a paper just started in this city, with the most flattering prospects, and with the best principles. It intends to be the determined advocate of right, and the inveterate foe of immorality. Let it but be true to its principles, and not, like many pretenders, circulate the bane, as well as the antidote.

FAIR PROFITS.

It is stated in a New York paper that a person last year received a small invoice of the Morus Multicaulis seed from Canton, which cost them about four dollars per pound. It was afterward re-sold several times, at a constantly increased price, and a small parcel is said to have been sold at one hundred dollars per pound. The price has since abated a little, and the present market rate may be quoted at about eighty dollars per pound.

MILITARY.

The Army and Navy Chronicle states that Major General Macomb was to have left Washington on Thursday the 22d inst. for Florida where he is to take the command of affairs. There is no truth in the report that several companies had been ordered from Carlisle to proceed to Maine.

THE CASE OF JUDGE DARLINGTON.

It appears from the Harrisburg Keystone that the Supreme Court has fixed the 2d day of April next for the argument, in this city, of the writ of quo warranto against Judge Darlington, of Chester, to inquire upon what authority he holds his seat upon the bench. The question is one of great importance, involving the principle of judicial rotation under the amended constitution, and is not simply the case of Judge Darlington, but of all future judges of the Courts of Common Pleas. The Attorney General and J. M. Porter are counsel for the Commonwealth, and John Sergeant and Mr. Meredith for the respondent.

STEAM BOAT BURNED!!

On Friday morning last, the elegant new steamboat NEW YORK, which plies between New Haven and New York, was burned to the water's edge while lying at the wharf. She had a large quantity of freight on board—the loss of which, together with the boat is estimated at $90,000—partly insured. She was to have left that morning for New York. The fire was first seen in and near a pile of wood on deck, near one of the boilers—but whether it proceeded from accident or design, was not ascertained.

EARTHQUAKE AT MARTINIQUE.

Further particulars of the late earthquake at Martinique, mention that of 1700 houses in Port Royal, only eighteen were left standing; four hundred persons lost their lives; and many more were greatly injured. The loss in the buildings alone, is estimated at twenty millions seven hundred thousand francs.

JUDICIAL.

On Monday morning Judge King delivered the opinion of the court on the application for a new trial in the case of Williams for the murder of Carney. The application was rejected on the ground that the reasons were altogether insufficient to justify the court in granting the prisoner another trial. The sentence has not as yet been pronounced.

WATERING THE MULTICAULIS.

The Journal of the American Silk Society says, that during very dry weather in the fore part of the summer, nothing will pay the cultivater better, than frequent and copious watering of the young plants. Slight watering does no good. A hogshead can be placed upon a cart, and with a small hose the water can be directed upon the plants as the cart passes along. It may seem a laborious affair to water a field of plants in this way, but on trial it will be found to pay better than any other employment the same labor can be applied to.

JUDGE WILKINSON.

Judge Wilkinson and a Mr. Murdough who, our readers will remember, were indicted for killing an individual at the Galt House in Louisville, have been acquitted by the jury. Eleven of the jurors were for rendering a verdict of "not guilty" without leaving the box, but the twelfth objected to that course. A shameful prostitution of the high character of jurors. The morals of a community are sorely endangered, when crime can thus hide its head under the protecting wing of a jury.

THE PRESBYTERIAN CASE DECIDED.

This case came up for trial before the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania for the Eastern District, December Term, Nisi Prius, second Period, before his honor, Molton C. Rogers, Associate Judge of said Court, on Monday, March 4th, at 10 o'clock. The case was the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania ex relatione Jas. Todd, John K. Neff, Frederick A. Raybold, George W. M'Clelland, William Darling, and Thomas Fleming,

versus

Ashbel Green, William Latta, Thos. Bradford, Solomon Allen, Cornelius C. Cuyler, and Geo. C. Potts.

QUO WARRANTO, &c.

Counsel for Plaintiffs—William M. Meredith, George Wood, of New York, and Josiah Randal, Esquires.

Counsel for Defendants—John Sergeant, Joseph R. Ingersoll, William C. Preston, of South Carolina, and Francis W. Hubbell, Esquires.

The issue of the case was to decide the question which of the two bodies which were organized on the 17th day of May, 1838, in the Seventh Presbyterian Church, in Ranstead Court, Philadelphia, is the legal and true General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church in the United States of America, as incorporated by Act of Assembly of the Legislature of Pennsylvania, in the year 1799.

On the first day of the trial but eleven jurors were impanneled, and on the morning of the fifth the following gentlemen were duly sworn and affirmed, viz:

Charles Wagner,	Miller N. Everley,
James Simpson,	Richard C. Dickinson,
Lewis Quandale,	John Burk,
George Mecke,	Charles Burlington,
Isaac Jones,	Samuel Baker,
William B. Greiner,	Edward R. Myers.

Josiah Randall, Esquire, opened the case on behalf of the relators, by introducing a historical sketch of the formation of the first Presbytery in the United States, about one hundred and thirty years ago—also of the erection of the Synod of Philadelphia—the division thereof into two Synods—and the establishment of the General Assembly, in the year 1788. This historical sketch he continued to 1799, when the Trustees of the General Assembly were incorporated.—He then proceeded to give an account, from the records of the Assembly, of the erection of the excinded Synods, by which it appeared that the Synod of Albany was created in 1803; an overture was sent up to the General Assembly in 1812, requesting its division. It was accordingly divided, and the Synod of Geneva formed. In 1821, the Synod of Geneva was divided, and the Synod of Genessee constituted. The Synod of Pittsburgh was divided in 1825, and the Synod of Western Reserve constituted.

In 1829, the General Assembly erected the Synod of Utica.

Mr. R. remarked, that the presbyteries embraced in these Synods, continued to act with the others, their rights never called in question, and their fellowship unchallenged, till 1837.—He then stated, that on certain questions there was, unhappily, a difference of opinion in the church, and that the terms Old School and New School were used to designate this difference.—He would use them for convenience, without attaching an objectionable meaning to either.—These parties had long existed in the Presbyterian Church, and had been nearly equal in number. Sometimes one party had the majority and sometimes the other. In the Assembly of 1831 1832, 1833, and 1834, the New School had a majority. In 1835, the Old School preponderated. In 1836, the New School had a majority again. In the Assembly of 1837, the Old School had a small majority, and, by an act unparalleled in the pages of ecclesiastical history, dark as those pages are, adopted a course of policy to secure a majority in future on their side. This act was the resolutions declaring the Synods of Geneva, Genesee, Utica, and Western Reserve, to be out of the Church, and no part thereof.

Mr. R. then gave a brief account of the meeting of the General Assembly of 1838, of the rejection of the commissioners from the presbyteries within those excinded synods, and other circumstances which led the General Assembly (as he said) to consider the chair vacated, and to appoint a new moderator, by whom the Assembly was duly organised. By the General Assembly thus constituted, the trustees were appointed at whose instance this suit is brought. Mr. R. here stated the great question at issue. Whether Messrs. Todd, Neff, Raybold, M'Clelland, Darling and Flemming, elected by the New School Assembly, are Trustees of the General Assembly, of the Presbyterian Church of the United States, or whether the real and legal Trustees are Messrs. Green, Potts, Latta, Bradford, Allen, and Cuyler, who were elected by the Old School Assembly.

Mr. R. proceeded. He read the Act of the Legislature of Pennsylvania, incorporating the Trustees of the General Assembly: also the writ of *Quo Warranto* served upon the defendants, and their pleas in defence; he then read, from the Constitution of the Church, the mode appointed for electing trustees: also extracts from the Constitution as amended in 1821. He stated that the excinded presbyteries were then in existence, and took part in ratifying the new Constitution. He proceeded to show, from the book, how Presbyteries and the Assembly were constituted. He then read, from the Minutes of the Assembly, the record of the formation of the excinded synods.

Mr. R. proceeded to read extracts from the records of the Assembly, showing that it had extended its jurisdiction over the territory of the excinded synods for thirty-six years; that the validity of their presbyteries, in all this time, had not been questioned. He commenced with The Records of the Assembly of 1801, and read the order of that Assembly appointing missionaries to labor in the region embraced within those synods.

He proceeded to show from the records of the Assembly that the Presbyteries of Oneida, Genesee, Onondago, and Cayuga, contributed to the Assembly's missionary and commissioners' funds the funds of the Theological Seminary at Princeton, the Education Society and others from 1801, up to 1836, the time that they were declared to be out of the Church.

Mr. Randall continued to read from the printed minutes of the Presbyterian General Assembly, and called the attention of the Court to the statistical reports of the churches and ministers, by which it appeared that a number of the ministers belonging to presbyteries other than those within the bounds of the four obnoxious or excinded synods, and in undisputed connexion with the General Assembly, are now, and have heretofore been, pastors of Congregational churches. He said this was the case with several presbyteries belonging to the Synod of Albany, and others. He referred to several cases of that kind, and offered to read the minutes of the General Assembly of 1837 as evidence in support of his positions, when Mr. Hubbell, as counsel for the defendants, objected thereto.

Mr. Hubbell addressed the court at considerable length in support of his objection. He said, the issue joined between the relators and the defendants, and which was to be determined by the Court and jury, was virtually which of the two bodies claiming so to be was the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church in the United States, as incorporated by the Act of the Legislature of Pennsylvania. For what purpose, then, did the counsel for the relators wish to introduce the records of the proceedings of the General Assembly of 1837? Was it for the purpose of showing that the General Assembly had then dismembered itself—and, as a consequence, was destroyed by its own acts? If so, the evidence was irrelative to the case, for the counsel had in his opening speech, admitted the fact of the continued existence or establishment of the General Assembly of 1837—after the acts of that body in relation to the four synods—the very acts of which they so loudly complain.—They have acknowledged that there was no dismemberment then—that the General Assembly did not destroy itself, by committing suicide.—This was fully admitted by the circumstances attending the organisation of the General Assembly of 1838. Was it then the object of the relators to show that the officers of 1837 were displaced by [illegible] of their respective duties, at the organisation of the General Assembly of 1838? He supposed this was their object, and if so, he objected to their coming into the court of their opponents to seek for support—to search the evidence to vacate their course of proceeding. He hoped that the Court would not sanction it. He positively denied that the General Assembly of 1838 had refused to allow the commissioners from the presbyteries within the bounds of the four excluded synods to take their seats in that Assembly. It was true that certain persons claiming to be commissioners to that Assembly, had tendered their commissions to the clerks for enrollment, and the clerks, acting as the committee on commissions, had rejected said commissions; but the General Assembly itself had not rejected those commissions. That body had never passed upon them—no opportunity had been afforded so to do. Other individuals, he admitted, had made certain motions to correct the roll, which was incomplete as reported and read by the clerks, which motions were made before the Assembly was full organised, and the moderator declared said motions to be out of order at the time they were made and refused then to receive them. Now if the moderator then presiding, and the clerks, had acted improperly—if they had refused to do their duty in organizing the house—and, in consequence of that refusal, were displaced from office by the Assembly, as the relators contend, why should they go back to 1837, and endeavor to find justification of their conduct in the proceedings of the General Assembly of that year.

The Court queried of Mr. Hubbell if they intended to introduce the proceedings of the General Assembly of 1837, as evidence on the part of the defendants.

Perhaps not, said he: but if we do, we would choose to introduce them ourselves. Suppose, said he, the plaintiffs say that the moderator and the clerks in 1838 rejected certain commissioners improperly, or violated the order of the house; are they to be allowed also to allege that this was done, because the Assembly of 1837 committed an error—if such error was then committed? Would it not be manifestly wrong. We intend, said Mr. H. to prove that the General Assembly of 1838 did not reject any body—that the doors were open to all commissioners from regularly constituted presbyteries. We cannot permit the gentlemen to allege that bad motives influenced the officers of the incipient, and, as yet, unorganized Assembly of 1838, and caused the exclusion of certain commissioners.

He had not objected to the minutes which were read yesterday, though he considered them irrelevant and foreign to the question at issue between the parties to this suit. But, now, as the relators propose to go back to 1837, let us (said he) be the masters of our own reasons.

Mr. Ingersoll also contended that diving in this manner into the proceedings of the General Assembly of 1837, would be making a false issue. He considered it improper to allow them so to do, as the Assembly of 1837 was dissolved when it adjourned, *sine die*—and a new General Assembly was constituted by the Presbyteries in 1838, as though the former Assembly had never existed.

Mr. Randall replied, and gave his reasons for offering the record of the proceedings of the Assembly of 1837, in evidence. He stated that his object was to show that the four excinded Synods were recognised by the General Assembly in 1837, as being then integral parts of the Presbyterian Church;—that they had been cut off and excluded, not only without conviction of error, but without a trial: and that this part of the Church had been arbitrarily and unjustly disfranchised, by collusion;—by design—and not by mistake, as the defendants alleged. These proceedings were necessary to a right understanding of what took place at the organisation of the General Assembly in 1838.

We have given the remarks of Mr. Randall thus far, as the documentary evidence produced by that gentleman, was not the subject of dispute, and which in fact has become in relation to the Presbyterian Church, matter of history.

In May, 1838, the annual session of the General Assembly commenced, and as might be expected, the process of excision, caused great difficulties. Delegates from the excinded Synods, presented their credentials to the usual officers, the clerks, who declined to enrol their names. The Moderator of the past session, Dr. *Elliott*, took his seat in the Assembly, held in the Seventh Presbyterian Church, according to the usual form. Dr. *Patton*, of N. Y. offered resolutions; the Moderator declared them out of order; he appealed, and the Moderator made the same decision as to his appeal. Dr. *Elliott*, after the report of the clerks, inquired if any delegates were present, whose names had been omitted. Dr. *Mason*, of N. Y. then presented the commissions from the excinded districts, and was declared by the chair to be out of order. He appealed, and that was also declared to be irregular. The Rev. Mr. *Cleaveland*, of Michigan, then moved that Dr. *Beman*, of N. Y. be appointed Moderator, *pro tem* and put the question to the Assembly. The ayes were general; there being but few negatives; but whether the voting was universal, was disputed. At this time great confusion occurred—much noise—and the evidence was contradictory upon the opportunity and the generality of voting, and the conduct of the respective parties. The Moderator thus chosen, Dr. *Beman*, proceeded to organize in the usual manner, and the body of New School delegates, including the excinded portions, adjourned to the First Presbyterian Church; and among other business, elected the six gentlemen named as Relators, to the office of Trustees. The remaining body also organised and transacted business.

It is not our purpose to offer opinions, or adopt the evidence on either side, but merely to furnish an intelligible view of the points in controversy, and the history of the events which have evolved them.

The charge of the Judge ruled the law in favor of the Relators in emphatic language. He held the excinding resolution to be unconstitutional and void, and on the question of organisation he charged the Jury that if the delegates were prevented from hearing the question, or voting, by the clamors, art or measures of the New School party, or the audience, then the Dr. *Beman* Assembly was irregular formed, and the Relators must fall in this issue; but if they believed that the confusion was the act of the defendants, or those who supported the Dr. *Elliott* house, then they could take no advantage of their own wrong act, and the verdict must be for the plaintiffs.

The Jury retired for a few minutes and returned to the Court a *verdict of Guilty against the defendants.*

The discussion to the Jury was ably conducted by Messrs. *Meredith* and *Wood* for the plaintiffs, and by Messrs. *Ingersoll* and *Preston* for the defendants. The leading counsel for the Relators, *Josiah Randall, Esq.* was their original counsel and legal adviser during 1837, and yielded the prominent position in the argument to which he was entitled, in order to open the cause of the plaintiffs to the Jury; it is spoken of as a masterly effort. The evidence of the defendants was fully opened by F. W. Hubbell, Esq.

The consequences of the judgment upon this verdict will be according to the eleventh sect. of the act of 1836—"If any person, &c. be found or adjudged guilty of usurping or intruding into, or unlawfully holding or exercising the office, franchise, privilege or power mentioned in such writ, the Court shall give judgment that such defendant be ousted and altogether excluded from such office, franchise, privilege or power, and that the Commonwealth, or party suing such writ, as the case may be, recover costs from the Defendant."

It is understood that the law laid down by Judge Rogers will be considered by the Court in Bank, on a motion for a new trial.

We have given our readers the most important facts, [illegible] of which we are indebted to the "News" of this city, and for others to our neighbor of the United States Gazette. A full report of the whole case which we understand is to be published, would require more than thirty columns.

MR. COMBE.

It appears that Mr. Combe in one of his lectures on Phrenology, shocked the sense of propriety of the audience by declaring it to be proper to visit promiscuously naked statues. He [illegible] our objection to it prejudice, and, as he said, to our good sense to banish it; deeming the practice essential to physical education, and necessary to a mother to discern deformity in her children. A correspondent of the United States Gazette deprecating the tendency of the doctrine, adopts language which must be expressive of the feeling of a sober minded and reflective people.

"Whatever may be said in favor of the naked theory, we are convinced that the evils to flow from its adoption are inevitably and necessarily greater than any we may suffer by its exclusion. Disclaiming all prudery of mind, we are satisfied this sentiment, deep, strong and national, is founded alike on virtue and reason, and with however good intent it may be made, its tendency is assuredly to open an avenue through which access may be had to the citadel of virtue."

THE WILL OF DR. BARTHORP.

The validity of the will of the late Dr. Barthorp is attempted to be contested before the Surrogate, which has caused a great excitement in the village of Kinderhook. The entire population of the village we believe have taken sides for and against the will as it is. The estate, it is said, will not fall short of $150,000. The testator has devised certain specified legacies something like $50,000; among which were the sums of $10,000 to his widow—$2000 each, to the [illegible] society of New York and Philadelphia—and $15,000 for the establishment of an infirmary in the village of Kinderhook. The residue of the estate, we understand, is to be appropriated to charitable institutions, at the discretion somewhat of the executors.

Extract of a letter, received at the Philadelphia Exchange, dated

"MONTEVIDEO, Jan. 20, 1839.

"The Government has declared war against Buenos Ayres, and are fitting out an expedition in conjunction with the French. Produce is high and getting scarce, from the increasing demand."

A TREATY.

The Globe publishes officially a treaty of commerce and navigation between the U. States and Sardinia, concluded and signed at Genoa on the 26th of last November, between Nathaniel Niles, Special Agent on the part of this Government, and the Sardinian Secretary of State, and ratified by both Governments, the ratifications having been exchanged at Washington on the 18th of the present month.

Monthly Fashions.—We have received from L. A. Godey, his monthly report of Ladies' Fashions, which he proposes to furnish beautifully colored for the exceeding low price of one dollar per annum, to subscribers in any part of the United States. These Fashions are arranged by one of our most celebrated *modistes*, and may be relied upon as correct in every respect.

Music.—Mr. Osborne has just published the "Maid of Wyoming"—a neat little air, the poetry of which, as well as the music, are attributed to Henry J. Gray, a blind lad not fifteen years of age, and at present a pupil of the Pennsylvania Institution for the Blind.

We are requested to say that the work recently published, and entitled *Doctor Bell's Lectures on the Human Frame*, was not written by Doctor John Bell, Editor of "Select Medical Library, and Eclectic Journal of Medicine," and author of "Health and Beauty," and of "Baths and Mineral Waters."

FRANK JOHNSON.

Frank Johnson gives a concert at the Assembly Buildings this evening at eight o'clock. Those who remember the unfortunate state of the weather when Frank asked, and we have no doubt would have received, a benefit at the Philadelphia Museum, a few weeks since, should not forget him upon this occasion.

THE FIFTEEN GALLON LAW.

The Massachusetts Legislature, after a discussion of nine days, have rejected the new license bill, called the bill of compromise, by a vote of 238 to 159; thus sustaining the fifteen gallon law, and abolishing all licenses.

TEMPERANCE.

The following remarks were made by Mr. Purviance, of Butler Co. in favor of the resolution to give the people the right of determining by vote whether ardent spirits should be sold in the several wards, boroughs and townships of this commonwealth. We regret that we cannot find space for the entire effort in our columns, but the following passage will be read with interest:

In Rhode Island and New Hampshire laws have been passed giving to the people the right of determining the question of license. In Maine, during the last session of her legislature, a bill repealing the whole license law of the State, and forbidding the sale of ardent spirits in less quantity that twenty-eight gallons, was on a motion to put it to the people for their ayes and noes, lost by a single vote in the Senate. In Tennessee a bill passed the legislature, repealing the whole license law, and making the retail of spirituous liquors a misdemeanor. In Massachusetts a bill passed both Houses, by a vote of more than two thirds of each House, forbidding the retail of ardent spirits in less quantities than fifteen gallons, under a penalty of twenty dollars for each offence. The people of Virginia, Kentucky, Missouri, Michigan, Louisiana and other states, have petitioned their respective Legislatures for aid in crushing the Hydra headed Monster—INTEMPERANCE. The people of New York ask for precisely what is contained in the bill we are considering, whilst Vermont has made a report giving to the people the right of saying yea or nay to the further traffic in intoxicating liquors. The Green Mountain boys, worthy sons of worthy sires, have resolved that they will no longer sully by intemperance, the fair fame of that country for which they and their ancestors so earnestly struggled and so freely shed their blood. They have resolved that valor, the spontaneous growth of their native hills, which covered them during the Revolution with never fading laurels, shall no longer be sullied by intemperance—liberty's most deadly as well as most insidious foe. Shall Pennsylvania be behind her sister States? For one, I answer no; I am ready for the work of reform, and earnestly invoke my fellow Representatives to come now to the rescue. I have said that considerations of public policy should urge us to immediate legislation on the subject, and this proposition I shall proceed to show. From 1817 to 1837, as appears by the reports of the Secretary of the Treasury of the U. States, seventy eight millions of gallons of distilled spirits were imported into the United States, which estimated at fifty cents per gallon, amounts to the sum of thirty millions of dollars. From 1821 till 1837, as appears by the same reports, sixty-one millions of gallons of wine were consumed in the United States, which estimated at one dollar per gallon, and added to the estimate of imported distilled spirits consumed, produces the startling sum of one hundred millions of dollars paid to foreign countries for liquid fire,—a sum four times larger than that which constructed your mighty and magnificent system of Internal improvement. It will be observed that this includes nothing more than the wine and spirits imported into the country between the periods named, leaving to be added the immense quantity of spirits distilled at home, swelling the actual cost of liquors consumed in the United States, to more than three hundred millions of dollars in less than twenty years.

FROM TEXAS.

By the arrival of the steam packet Cuba, Capt. Carson, in 40 hours from Galveston, we have received Houston papers to March, inclusive. They contain no later intelligence from the Indian frontier.

Two companies of volunteers left Houston on Monday the 11th inst. for the frontier. This force it was supposed, would be sufficient to restore complete tranquility to the settlement in that section, and induce the planters to proceed with confidence in their agricultural labors.

Col. Wells, from Bexar, arrived at Houston on the 11th inst. He states that the western counties continue tranquil. Bexar presents a very busy, bustling appearance. The Mexican settlers are opening new farms in every direction around the city.

DR. DYOTT AGAIN.

The Grand Jury in, and for the city and county of Philadelphia, have returned a true bill in the Court of Criminal Sessions against Dr. Dyott for fraudulent insolvency.

The charges are set forth in the following counts:—

1. Colluding and contriving with T. B. & C. W. Dyott, to conceal goods, value $100,000.
2. Fraudulently conveying to T. B. & C. W. Dyott, goods, value $50,000.
3. Colluding and contriving with T. W. Dyott, Jr. to conceal goods, value $50,000.
4. Fraudulently conveying to T. W. Dyott, Jr. goods, value $5000.
5. Colluding and contriving, with M. B. Dyott, to conceal goods, value $50,000.
6. Colluding, and contriving, with W. Wells, to secrete $500 in money.
7. Fraudulently conveying to Julia Dyott furniture, value $1000.
8. Concealing goods and merchandise, value $50,000.
9. Concealing $300,000 in money.
10. Concealing $100,000 in money.
11. Concealing $10,000 in money.

All with the expectation to receive future benefit to himself, and with intent to defraud his creditors.

CATLIN'S INDIAN GALLERY

Is opened in the saloon over the Arcade, and merits the attention of the public for its novelty, as well as the great variety of Indian curiosities collected during seven years residence among the natives.

Mr. Catlin has with great industry painted the portraits of several hundred Indian chiefs and remarkable women. A large number of views on the upper Missouri and upper Mississippi rivers where the landscapes presented remarkable features, &c. &c. We had intended to have given a more extended notice now, but are obliged to delay it till our next.

Exhibition open day and evening.

LEGISLATURE ADJOURNED.

A correspondent of the National Gazette of this city writes, that the House adjourned without passing the improvement bill inasmuch as it did not contain the feature of *a million and a quarter for repairs.* Both Houses stand adjourned until the seventh of May next.

TEN DAYS LATER.

By the arrival of the packet ship Roscoe, Captain Delano, at New York, from Liverpool, whence she sailed on the 26th February, news has been received from Liverpool ten days later.

A steamer, probably the Great Western, was seen by the Roscoe, on the 5th inst. in lon. 25.

A diving company has been at work on the wreck of the Pennsylvania, and previous to the departure of the Roscoe, had got goods to the amount of about 5,000l.

The proceedings of Parliament up to the 26th of February are received, but they contain nothing of importance to our readers.

Lord Normandy was sworn in as Colonial Secretary on the 22d of February. His successor in the government of Ireland had not yet been named.

The Morning Chronicle announces the appointment of Mr. Labouchere as under secretary for the colonies, in the place of Sir George Grey.

A reconciliation is said to have taken place between Lords Brougham and Durham, and the facts of an interview at Lord Wellesley's, through whose instrumentality the arrangement is said to have been effected, are before the public.

The Morning Herald of Feb. 22d says:—

A meeting of the West India Association was held yesterday afternoon, to take into consideration the alarming state of the sugar estates in Jamaica and other settlements where the negro apprentices had refused to work; at which it was resolved that many of the serious losses to which the planters were exposed, were to be attributed to the conduct of the Governor Sir Lionel Smith, the undue interference of the Baptist missionaries, and the false impression that most of the negroes had acquired, that they were entitled to their ground, and huts rent free.

BLOCKADE OF MEXICO.

Four closely printed columns of the London Times are occupied by a correspondence between the Directors of the South American and Mexican Association and the Foreign Office, respecting the French blockade of the ports of Mexico and Buenos Ayres. The effects of those blockades are represented as being highly injurious to British Commerce, and in fact destructive, as connected with those nations.—Several vessels despatched with cargoes from England for Mexico, had returned to England.

SPAIN.

The following letter from the Spanish correspondent of the London Herald, gives the latest intelligence from that kingdom:

ELIZONDO, Feb. 21—9 o'clock, P. M.

"I have hardly sufficient courage to make known to you that General Marotto has caused to be shot at Estella those brave and pure Carlists, Generals Francisco Garcia, Guergue, Pablo, Sanz, and Carmona, the latter chief of the staff of the army of Navarre; also the Intendant-general Uriz, and the secretary attached to the war department, Ibanez. It was expected that on the next day seven other officers of distinction would be shot.

"General Marotto, with 8000 infantry and 800 cavalry, is operating in the Ribera of Navarre; it is said that he intends to attack Sodosa, and if successful, open a communication with Arragon."

AMUSEMENTS.

Chesnut street Theatre.—The light comedian Mr. BALLS, takes his benefit this evening, with *Fontainbleau*, or Our Way in France—the King and the Freebooter, and Three and the Deuce.

At the *Walnut street Theatre*, EL HYDER, with the horses, and Gaspardo the Gondolier, &c.

Chinese Collection, at Philadelphia Museum every day and evening till 9 o'clock.

American Museum corner of Fifth and Chesnut streets, every day and evening. Mr. SKELLINE, the Comic Lecturer, gives his laughable delineations of Men and Manners. Also the Conflagration of Moscow, Natural Curiosities, Cosmorama, &c.

Circus,—Chesnut street below Ninth,—the rare, living animals, Giraffe, Elephants, Serpents, &c. &c. of the Zoological Institute, every day and evening.

At the *Philadelphia Museum*—the charming little vocalists Misses Mary and Rosina Shaw have their concert this (Saturday) afternoon at 4 o'clock.

Mr. Keyzer's third grand concert on Monday evening, April 1st.

Mrs. Watson and Miss Wells appear on Tuesday evening at the *Assembly Buildings*, southwest corner Tenth and Chesnut street.

Frank Johnson gives a musical soiree, similar to those at Musards in Paris this evening at 8 o'clock.

Catlin's Indian Gallery in the saloon over the Arcade every day and evening.

THE MURDER NEAR LANCASTER.

All doubts as to the identity of the person who murdered the Pedlar near Lancaster some time since, have, by a train of events been removed. The person who perpetrated the horrible crime, appears to be a man by the name of Kobler, alias Zimmerman, alias Mott.

On the 21st of February, he, in company with another man, also a German, whom he called his servant, came to Philadelphia, and lodged at a tavern in Water street, boarded afterward at Mr. Wolf's tavern, in Callowhill street, below Second, leaving which he took up his abode at Mr. Ziegler's tavern, corner of Callowhill street and Old York Road, and removing from thence he stopped at the Washington Guard Hotel, in Vine street, near Second.

About the 7th or 8th inst. Kobler and the other German, his servant, started from their lodging house, each being provided with a gun, saying they intended to "go a gunning," and they have not since returned. A trunk they left behind having been examined, it was found to contain a tin box, such as are frequently carried by pedlers of jewellery, a sack, a *few straps*, a shirt, very bloody—*all recognised as having once belonged to the unfortunate Zellerbach!*

There is now little doubt as to the identity of the individual who committed the murder; and the only doubt in the matter is as to his present whereabouts.

The rewards now offered for his apprehension, we understand, amount, in the aggregate, to $1050—$500 by the Mayor of Lancaster, $300 by the Governor, and $250 by his friends in the city.

Kobler, the suspected person is a stout man, five feet nine or ten inches high, stooped shoulders, dark complexion, full face, wears small rings in his ears, wore a brown frock coat and striped pantaloons. His servant calls himself Lewis Willman, and is a man five feet five inches high, has light hair and light complexion.—*Ledger.*

Beavers, foxes, wild turkeys, and girls are scarce in Ohio, and rather difficult to catch.

Pennsylvania Le[gislature]

HOUSE.—Messrs. G. R. Smith, C[illegible] man, Ryan, Carpenter, Pray, Brittain, Heil[fenstein], and Crispin, presented memorials for and against any alteration in the auction law; and against the license law; against an outlet lock at Black's Eddy; against the division of Spring Garden; against change of the law in relation to pawnbrokers; for changing the mode of electing the Commissioners of the Northern Liberties.

The bill making appropriations for the State works was again taken up, and amended so as to reduce the appropriations as follows:—The North Branch division to $500,000; Susq[uehanna] line, to $130,000; Erie Extension, $500,000; Wisconisco Feeder, to $100,000.

Afternoon Session.—The supplementary bill from the Senate, in relation to the location of the Philadelphia and Trenton Railroad through the district of Kensington, was upon the motion of Mr. Brittain referred to the members from the city and county. The appropriation bill was again taken up, and the appropriation for the construction of a continuous railroad from Chambersburg to Pittsburgh was amended, giving to that work, $120,000—and agreed to, yeas [illegible] nays 33. When the House adjourned.

SENATE.—Mr. Fraley (city) occupied the whole of the morning in a speech upon the bill for the payment of the troops.

In the afternoon, there was nothing done of any importance.

March 20.

HOUSE.—Mr. Broadhead offered a preamble setting forth that the State Geologist had not made deposites of specimens of ore, fossils, &c. as provided for by law; and a resolution referring the subject to the Judiciary Committee, to consider the propriety of repealing the law providing for the survey, or so amending it as to secure a compliance with all its provisions, which was laid on the table. Mr. Helffenstein, from Committee on Ways and Means, reported a bill vesting in the United States jurisdiction over parcels of land in the townships of Oxford and Passyunk, in the county of Philadelphia. Mr. Helffenstein, from Select Committee, reported a bill incorporating the Delaware and Schuylkill Railroad Company. The bill incorporating the Bald Eagle Railroad and Mining Company passed third reading.

Afternoon Session.—The whole of the afternoon was consumed in the consideration of the subject of the refusal of H. Beatty to testify before the committee, in the case of Mr. Montgomery, charged as the author of an offensive article, published in the Pennsylvania Courant, &c. The result was the passage of a resolution to bring said Beatty before the bar of the House to answer for a contempt, and that the Speaker draw his warrant to that effect. The House then adjourned.

SENATE.—Mr. Strohm reported a bill for the suppression of select societies, bound together by unlawful oaths. A bill was passed to furnish each public library with a copy of the pamphlet laws and of the journals of the Legislature. A bill, supplementary to an act to incorporate and endow the Pennsylvania Institution for the instruction of the Blind, was passed. The bill for the payment of the troops was again taken up, and Mr. Bell and Mr. Parsons addressed the Senate.

Afternoon Session.—The local appropriation bill was under consideration, and occupied the whole of the afternoon.

March 21.

SENATE.—In the Senate, Mr. Ewing and Mr. Williams spoke upon the bill to pay the troops—nothing else was done.

HOUSE.—In the House, the appropriation bill was again taken up—the third section being under consideration, Mr. T. S. Smith's amendment to purchase the West Philadelphia Railroad for the purpose of avoiding the inclined plane on the river Schuylkill. Mr. Brittain moved to amend the amendment, so as to give the Canal Commissioners discretionary power to purchase any road. Not agreed to—yeas 11 nays 48.

The question upon Mr. Smith's amendment was taken, and negatived. Yeas 40, nays 48. Several other divisions were variously amended.

The afternoon session was wholly taken up in the consideration of the appropriation bill. The section authorising the Governor to subscribe to the capital stock of the Danville and Pottsville Railroad Company the sum of thirty thousand dollars, was agreed to. A motion to reconsider the first section was agreed to. And being under consideration was variously amended—when the House adjourned.

March 22.

HOUSE.—The first section of the general appropriation bill being again under consideration, it was amended, and on the motion to transcribe it for a third reading, it was decided in the negative by a majority of nine votes—the yeas 43, and nays 52. Thus has one week's labor been lost in a moment.

Afternoon Session.—The bill to incorporate a company to supply this borough with water, was lost.

SENATE.—Mr. Williams concluded his speech upon the bill to pay the troops. He was followed by Gen. Miller, and Mr. Pearson.

Afternoon Session.—The total appropriation bill was considered. A motion was made to amend it by adding a list of *general* appropriations nearly as large and diversified as that which was defeated in the House. Before the question was taken the Senate adjourned.

March 23.

HOUSE.—The House resolved to meet again this afternoon. Mr. Chandler, from the Committee on Ways and Means, reported a bill to increase the capital of the Philadelphia Loan Company, and for borrowing three millions of dollars of said Institution. The joint resolution of yesterday, by Mr. Flenniken, to provide for the repairs of the canals and railroads, and to continue the improvement of the state—by which the following sums are specifically appropriated, to wit:

To avoid the Inclined Plane at Columbia,	$39,000
For commencing Reservoirs on the Eastern and Western sides of the Allegheny Mountains,	100,000
For laying Trails on Columbia and Portage Railroads,	407,000
For purchasing new locomotives and Ropes for Columbia and Portage railroads,	144,000
For repairs required on the different lines of Canal and Railroads on the first day of February, 1839,	1,000,000
To pay debts due for Repairs, other than the Breach at Huntington,	300,000
For damages, pay for Canal Commissioners, pay of Engineers not connected with the extension,	80,000
The North Branch Division of Pennsylvania Canal,	500,000
To Erie Extension do. do.	500,000
To Sinnemahoning Division do.	75,000

This subject being under consideration, on second reading it was amended, when the previous question was called and sustained, and the main question was put and carried by a decided vote. Joint resolutions were then carried that the Governor be authorised to subscribe for five thousand shares of the stock of the Union Canal Company, and to the stock of the Danville and Pottsville Railroad Company the sum of thirty thousand dollars, for the purpose of completing their basin on the river Susquehanna. The Philadelphia and Trenton Railroad bill was taken up, and, while the question was pending, the House adjourned.

Afternoon Session.—The Trenton Railroad bill was again under consideration, and very warmly opposed by Messrs. Helffenstein, Brittain and Crabb. It passed third reading, by a vote of yeas 58, nays 20. Mr. Brittain gave notice that on Monday he should ask leave to bring in a bill to prohibit railroad companies from passing through any incorporated district, without the consent of the constituted authorities; also, that on Monday he should enter his protest against the passage of the bill upon the journals of the House.

SENATE.—The nomination of Jno. N. Conyngham, Esq. as Presiding Judge of the Judicial district, composed of the counties of Susquehanna, Bradford and Tioga, was confirmed. The Senate, by 17 yeas to 16 nays, postponed the consideration of the nomination of Almon H. Read, Esq.

On the bill for the payment of the troops, Mr. Pearson took the floor, and spoke until the Senate adjourned.

Afternoon Session.—The local appropriation bill was again up, the amendment providing for general appropriations was negatived, and the bill was ordered to be transcribed for a third reading. A resolution in relation to the use of Anthracite in locomotives, was passed. Several bills of a local character were passed.

March 25.

HOUSE.—Mr. Smith, from the Committee on the Judiciary System, reported a bill providing for the election of prothonotaries, registers, and recorders, throughout the commonwealth. On motion of Mr. Smith, the Judiciary Committee have been directed to inquire into the expediency of bringing in a bill providing for an enumeration of the taxable inhabitants of the State according to the provisions of the new constitution. The House resolved to dispense with the orders of the day and take up Senate bills, when the following bills were taken up and passed. The bill supplementary to an act in relation to the Beck Mountain Coal Company; a bill in relation to roads and bridges, with an enactment to free the viaduct bridge over the Schuylkill at Peter's Island; the bill to exempt from taxation the property of the Philadelphia and Easton Railway Company; also, to exempt the Philadelphia Dispensary property.

SENATE.—The morning session was occupied by Mr. Pearson, in continuation of his speech upon the bill to pay the troops. In the afternoon, a large number of private bills were passed. Nothing of general importance was done.

PHILADA. WHOLESALE PRICES-CURRENT.

Corrected for the Evening Post and Saturday News.

MARCH [illegible], 1839.

ASHES per 100 pounds	[illegible]	MOLASSES per gallon	[illegible]
Pots	[illegible]	Hav. & Matan.	[illegible]
Pearl	[illegible]	Porto Rico	[illegible]
BEESWAX per pound	[illegible]	Trinidad	[illegible]
Yellow	[illegible]	N. Orleans	[illegible]
White	[illegible]	Sugar House	[illegible]
BREAD per pound	[illegible]	Philadelphia	[illegible]
Crackers	[illegible]	Do. Steam	[illegible]
Navy	[illegible]	NAILS per pound	[illegible]
Pilot	[illegible]	Cut	[illegible]
CANDLES per pound	[illegible]	NAVAL STORES per barrel	[illegible]
Sperm	[illegible]	Rosin	[illegible]
Tallow, mld.	[illegible]	Pitch	[illegible]
— dip'd	[illegible]	Tar	[illegible]
COAL per 2240 pounds	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Lehigh	[illegible]	Sp. Turp. gal.	[illegible]
Schuylkill	[illegible]	Varnish gal.	[illegible]
Rich'd & Pitts.	[illegible]	OILS per gallon	[illegible]
Virginia	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
COFFEE per pound	[illegible]	Dutch & Eng.	[illegible]
Cuba	[illegible]	Olive	[illegible]
Java	[illegible]	Whale	[illegible]
Laguira	[illegible]	Sperm, wint'r	[illegible]
Maracaibo	[illegible]	D. Sperm	[illegible]
Porto Rico	[illegible]	Straights, bbl.	[illegible]
Rio	[illegible]	Shore & Bank	[illegible]
St. Domingo	[illegible]	Flax Seed	[illegible]
Mocha	[illegible]	French 12 bottle baskets	[illegible]
COTTON per pound	[illegible]	PAINTS per pound	[illegible]
Mobile	[illegible]	Lead, Red	[illegible]
Ala. and Ten.	[illegible]	Am. whi. dry	[illegible]
N. C. & Geo.	[illegible]	English dry	[illegible]
N. C. & Vir.	[illegible]	Ch. Yel. dry	[illegible]
Louisiana	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
FEATHERS per pound	[illegible]	Litharge	[illegible]
Amer. Geese	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Western	[illegible]	Venet'n Red	[illegible]
FISH per barrel	[illegible]	PROVISIONS per bbl.	[illegible]
Mack'l No. 1	[illegible]	Beef mess	[illegible]
No. 2	[illegible]	Prime	[illegible]
No. 3	[illegible]	Cargo	[illegible]
Shad	[illegible]	Pork mess	[illegible]
Cod, dry, 100 lbs	[illegible]	Prime, do.	[illegible]
in casks	[illegible]	Cargo do.	[illegible]
Herring, kib.	[illegible]	Bacon, Am'd lb.	[illegible]
Salmon, bb.	[illegible]	Hams	[illegible]
FLOUR AND MEAL	[illegible]	Sides	[illegible]
Pa. & Wheat	[illegible]	Butter, no. lb.	[illegible]
Western	[illegible]	Ex. Kg. No. 1	[illegible]
Susqueh.	[illegible]	No. 2	[illegible]
Middlings	[illegible]	Cheese, Am. lb.	[illegible]
Rye Flour	[illegible]	Lard, wes'rn and	[illegible]
Corn Meal	[illegible]	Phila.	[illegible]
Buckwheat Meal	[illegible]	Jersey	[illegible]
Bran, dbl. bu.	[illegible]	PLASTER PARIS, per ton	[illegible]
FRUIT per cask, &c.	[illegible]	On Bo'd, ton	[illegible]
Raisins, Bl.	[illegible]	On Schuy'll	[illegible]
Bunch	[illegible]	RICE, per 100 pounds	[illegible]
Muscatel	[illegible]	Rice	[illegible]
Bloom, Ber.	[illegible]	SALT, per bushel	[illegible]
Sm'yrna, lb.	[illegible]	Cadiz	[illegible]
Lemons, Sicily, per box	[illegible]	Lisbon	[illegible]
Oranges	[illegible]	Liv'pl grou'nd, sacks	[illegible]
Currants, Zante, per lb.	[illegible]	St. Ubes	[illegible]
Figs, Smyrna	[illegible]	T. Island	[illegible]
Almonds, sft. s.	[illegible]	SALTPETRE per lb.	[illegible]
hard shell	[illegible]	Crude, E. I.	[illegible]
Filberts	[illegible]	Refined	[illegible]
Prunes	[illegible]	SEEDS per bushel	[illegible]
Tamarinds	[illegible]	Cloverseed	[illegible]
GRAIN per bushel	[illegible]	Flaxseed, rough	[illegible]
Wheat, Penn.	[illegible]	Timothy	[illegible]
Southern	[illegible]	SHOT, Patent per pound	[illegible]
Rye, Penn'a	[illegible]	Patent	[illegible]
Southern	[illegible]	Mould	[illegible]
Corn, Penn. round yellow	[illegible]	SPICES, per pound	[illegible]
Sou. flat yel.	[illegible]	Cassia, mats	[illegible]
white	[illegible]	Cloves	[illegible]
Oats, Penn'a	[illegible]	Ginger, race	[illegible]
Southern	[illegible]	Pure ground	[illegible]
Barley, Nas'a Penn'a	[illegible]	Mace	[illegible]
Peas	[illegible]	Nutmegs	[illegible]
White Beans	[illegible]	Pepper	[illegible]
GUNPOWDER per lb.	[illegible]	Pimento, Ja.	[illegible]
Common	[illegible]	STEEL, per pound	[illegible]
Dupont's Rose	[illegible]	German	[illegible]
Boston	[illegible]	English	[illegible]
HAY per 100 lbs.	[illegible]	Amer. ton	[illegible]
Timothy	[illegible]	Spring, do.	[illegible]
Clover	[illegible]	Cast	[illegible]
HEMP per ton	[illegible]	SPIRITS, per gallon	[illegible]
Am. dew-ret	[illegible]	Bran. Otard's	[illegible]
Italian	[illegible]	Bordeaux	[illegible]
Manilla	[illegible]	Rochelle	[illegible]
Russia	[illegible]	Rum Jam. old	[illegible]
Outshot	[illegible]	New Orleans	[illegible]
Rhine	[illegible]	N. E. (at pr.)	[illegible]
HIDES per pound	[illegible]	Sta.Bds. W. A.	[illegible]
Brazil	[illegible]	Meier's Swan	[illegible]
Calcutta	[illegible]	Mo'ti. Orange	[illegible]
B. Ayres, La Pla'a & R. Grande	[illegible]	Wh'y, rye, bls.	[illegible]
Slaughter'd	[illegible]	hhd. in wag.	[illegible]
Horse, each	[illegible]	from store	[illegible]
HONEY per gallon	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cuba	[illegible]	STARCH, per pound	[illegible]
HOPS per pound	[illegible]	Starch	[illegible]
1st sort, 1838	[illegible]	SUGARS, per pound	[illegible]
HORNS per 100	[illegible]	Brazil, white	[illegible]
Ox	[illegible]	brown	[illegible]
INDIGO per pound	[illegible]	Manilla	[illegible]
Bengal	[illegible]	New Orleans	[illegible]
Caraccas	[illegible]	Porto Rico	[illegible]
Guatemala	[illegible]	St. Croix	[illegible]
Manilla	[illegible]	Lump	[illegible]
IRON per ton	[illegible]	Steam, Loaf	[illegible]
Amer. Pig	[illegible]	TALLOW, per pound	[illegible]
Blooms, Juniatta & Lanc'r	[illegible]	American	[illegible]
English and Scotch Pig	[illegible]	Foreign	[illegible]
Amer. Bar	[illegible]	TEAS, per pound	[illegible]
Russia Sab.	[illegible]	Gunpowder	[illegible]
new Sable	[illegible]	Imperial	[illegible]
Swedes	[illegible]	Hyson	[illegible]
Eng. ass'd.	[illegible]	Y'g Hyson	[illegible]
Sheet Rus. lb.	[illegible]	Hyson Skin	[illegible]
Am.	[illegible]	Pouchong	[illegible]
r. hoop, per	[illegible]	Souchong	[illegible]
Am. cwt.	[illegible]	WINES, per gallon	[illegible]
Band & to 4 inch	[illegible]	Madeira	[illegible]
LEAD per pound	[illegible]	Sherry	[illegible]
Pig	[illegible]	Ten'riffe, L.P.	[illegible]
Bar	[illegible]	Cargo	[illegible]
Sheet	[illegible]	Malaga, dry	[illegible]
LEATHER per pound	[illegible]	Sweet	[illegible]
Sp. sole oak	[illegible]	Claret, cask	[illegible]
Slaug'r do.	[illegible]	Port Gallon	[illegible]
Up'r dr'd side	[illegible]	Imitation	[illegible]
Undres'd side	[illegible]	Lisbon	[illegible]
LUMBER & STAVES per 1000	[illegible]	Sicily, Madeira	[illegible]
Y P b'rds, N J	[illegible]	Marseil's, do.	[illegible]
W.P. boards	[illegible]	Cas'ty, Cg'n b.	[illegible]
Fl'd'ds, N.C.	[illegible]	Malmsey, do.	[illegible]
Pine, N.C.	[illegible]	WOOL, per pound	[illegible]
Oak, rift	[illegible]	Prime Sax'y.	[illegible]
Shing's, cyp.	[illegible]	Am. full blood	[illegible]
Do. cedar	[illegible]	½ blood	[illegible]
Lathe	[illegible]	¼ do.	[illegible]
Staves w.o. P	[illegible]	¼ do. & c'm	[illegible]
Hogshead	[illegible]	Unwash'd com. to full blood	[illegible]
Barrel	[illegible]	Lambs sup. pul.	[illegible]
Hoops	[illegible]	No. 1, 2 & 3	[illegible]
		Sp'Sheep R'F&N	[illegible]
		Buenos Ayres	[illegible]

EPITOME OF THE TIMES.

PHILADELPHIA.

The number of interments last week was 103—43 of whom were children under two years of age.

We learn from Harrisburg that the temporary state loan of $75,000 has been taken by the Harrisburg Bank.

Melancholy Accident.—George Spurs, seaman, on Monday last fell from the bowsprit of the ship Commerce, on her passage down the river, and was drowned. His body was not recovered.

On the passage of the Ohio out, James Morse, a seaman, was killed by falling from the main topsail yard; and Lieut. Myaroom fell from the "horseblock," and broke his leg just above the ankle in two places, but is doing well.

The steamboat Pioneer, formerly plying between this port and Salem, was sunk on Tuesday last, at the mouth of Salem creek, by striking upon a rock.

A new Episcopal church is about to be erected in this city, at the corner of Spruce and Thirteenth streets.

NEW YORK.

The New Banks.—An institution has just been established under the general banking law, at Buffalo, which very well illustrates the difference between actual and the prospective magnitudes of many of these banks. The capital is to be $10,000,000, and the articles of association are to expire in the year 4000! The amount invested to start upon is $100,000. How much of this is to be actually *paid* in we do not learn; probably about ten per cent.

From the unofficial declaration of the New York Canal Commissioners, it is ascertained that the cost of the Genessee Valley Canal, the Erie Canal enlargement, and the re-building of locks and other necessary repairs of the lateral canals, already finished, will be at least $41,000,000, and that the present Canal debt is nearly $7,000,000, making an aggregate debt of about *forty-eight millions of dollars.*

The Militia of New York, per report of Adjutant General, is 182,431; being 2881 less than reported last year.

The Mayor of Brooklyn has offered a reward of two hundred and fifty dollars for the arrest and conviction of the person or persons, who, on or about the 5th day of March inst. inflicted a fatal wound upon the person of James McConnell, in the city of Brooklyn, of which wound McConnell died, on or about the 13th of March inst.

New York Young Men's Bible Society.—This efficient institution distributed, or caused to be distributed, in the year 1838, 4079 Bibles and 12,116 Testaments. Total in one year, 16,186. Cost of do. $4037 53.

A Medical Board of Army Surgeons is to be formed at New York on the 15th of May, for the purpose of examining applicants for appointments in the medical staff of the Army.

Surgeon Wheaton, and Assistant Surgeons Day and Forry have been appointed to select sites for marine hospitals on the Ohio river and Lake Erie.

A new Fanny Wright has sprung up in New York. Mrs. Rose, a Polish woman, divorced from her husband, doubtless for sufficient reason, is lecturing on Sunday evenings at Tammany Hall. She is opposed to marriage, and all such monopolies, and carries the levelling doctrines to their utmost extent.

The New York Merchants have subscribed $1500, to purchase a silver vase to be presented to Capt. Roberts, the commander of the first English steam ship that crossed the Atlantic.

The Navy packet which sailed from New York on Sunday, is said to have taken out the lady and family of Wm. M. Price, the late District Attorney. The sum of $200,000 in specie, it is said, was shipped from New York for Havre on last Saturday.

Grain measured at New York.—The Measurer General of New York, reports that there were measured, under his direction, during 1838, on their arrival at that port, 353,091 bushels of wheat, 855,856 rye, 1,155,436 corn, 1,556,300 oats, and 100,000 barley.

The N. Y. Atlas mentions it as a "singular coincidence," that the sum stolen and carried off by Swartwout, amounts to exactly the same as the salaries of all the Presidents of the United States from the formation of the government to the present time! Fifty years, at $25,000 a year—$1,250,000.

An artist in New York offers a painting of Adam and Eve for sale cheap—*warranted to be a good likeness.* So says the Picayune.

Fortune Telling.—A Mrs. Louisa Kraft was brought up in New York, a day or two since, for the crime of telling fortunes, and held to bail in the sum of $600 to keep the peace, &c. for one year.

The New York charter election will take place on Monday next.

EASTERN.

Curious Relationship.—According to the Danbury (Mass.) Times, there is a boy in that town whose mother is his cousin, whose cousin is his niece, whose uncle is his father, and whose grandfather is his uncle. Who can give an explanation of this?

License.—The question of granting licenses under the new law, for the sale of ardent spirits, was tried on Saturday the 16th inst. in the town of Gloucester, Mass. and carried in the affirmative by a large majority.

The Lynn Freeman says that the cause of Temperance has had an "unfavorable" effect upon the receipts of our alms house. A few years ago we had men enough there to make in shoemaking and repairing of roads over $2000 besides carrying on the farm. Now there are not enough to carry on the farm.

It appears by the official reports that all the boys in the city of Boston are members of the public and private schools—save 33 alone. The whole number 16,096. There is no parallel to this in any quarter of the world.

Good Doctrine.—On the last Sabbath of the year 1838, an eloquent Boston clergyman told his hearers to pay up their bills for the year just closing—*particularly their newspaper bills!*

A bill passed the Senate of Maine last week, for the payment of the wheat and corn bounty, amounting to $153,981 74. Another bill passed, to repeal certain acts giving a bounty on the raising of wheat and corn.

Friday, the 15th, the birth day of the Ex-President Andrew Jackson, was loudly noticed in Charlestown, Mass. A grand salute of one hundred guns was fired by a detachment of the Charlestown Artillery, on Bunker Hill.

WESTERN.

Silk and Sugar.—The Legislature of Indiana seem determined to place on a permanent basis in that State, the manufacture of beet Sugar and Silk. It has recently passed a law granting a premium of $3 for every 1000 white mulberry trees, two years old—$3 for every 10 lbs. of cocoons—$5 for every 5 lbs. reeled silk—and for every 10 lbs. beet sugar 50 cents.

☞ *Citizens of Indiana—see advertisement in this paper!*

A Warning.—The Cincinnati Republican mentions the melancholy occurrence of the death of a small boy in that city, who was killed by a leopard belonging to a menagerie. It seems that the lad ventured too near the cage in which the animal was confined, and the leopard finding him within his reach, with a single stroke of the paw, severed the jugular vein, causing his death in the space of ten minutes.

A Snow Storm in Indiana.—On the 2d of the present month, snow to the depth of twelve inches fell at Indianapolis, being the deepest snow storm known in that region for seven years.

James B. Hart, one of the State Fund Commissioners of Michigan, has been found guilty of loaning $18,000 of the public funds to his political friends. There is no chance for the State to recover a dollar of it. Hart has gone to Texas.—*Louisville Journal.*

The Chief of the Seneca tribe of Indians, was asked the meaning of *Muskingum*—when he said, it signified "the river of many people," or, "the much peopled river!" and added, "we have a tradition, that formerly great numbers were living on that river, but were destroyed or driven away by our ancestors of the Six Nations." Probably this was the fact, and may account for the appearance of fortifications at Marietta.

The Kentucky Legislature adjourned on the 23d ult. after a session of 80 weeks: having passed 468 laws! and 5 resolutions.

The Territorial Bank Bill of Wisconsin has passed both houses. A law has also passed allowing 12 per cent. interest for money upon mutual consent of parties.

The Steamboat Galenian Destroyed.—We regret to learn that the steamer Galenian, Capt. Delahoussaye, was totally destroyed by fire on the 7th inst. while navigating the bayou Teche, about 12 miles from Franklin.

The passengers were all in bed when the alarm was given, and scarcely had time to escape with their lives. The origin of the fire is unknown. It broke out in the hold nearly under the ladies' cabin—and the principal part of the cargo being of a combustible nature, in a few moments the boat was completely enveloped in flames. The officers and crew used every exertion to save the lives and property of the passengers.

The boat was insured to the amount of $5000. Capt. Delahoussaye will lose about $7000.

A cotemporary, in stating the number of hogs slaughtered the last year at Cincinnati, (194,000) says he should think the people of that city would be ashamed to look a hog in the face.

The steamer Reporter blew up on the 4th March, at a wood-wharf between Louisville and Cincinnati. One man, the steward, was killed, and two or three persons badly scalded.

A beet root sugar manufactory has been established at White Pigeon, in Michigan, being the first manufactory of the kind ever established in this country. Success to it!

SOUTHERN.

Look Out!—Baltimore, is flooded with spurious dimes and half dimes, of the old die of the U. S. Mint, in appearance and ring very closely resembling the genuine. Also Spanish counterfeit coin.

Texas.—The Galveston Gazette states that there is scarcely a branch of industry common to the country which does not afford constant employment and high wages. Three or four dollars a day are paid to common laborers; mechanics' wages are much higher, and the army is open for all such as are more fond of the pomp and circumstance of war than the arts of peace. It adds "Loafing is the only trade which is overdone."

Great Cargo.—The British ship England, Arkley, master, cleared from Mobile on the 16th inst. for Liverpool, with *three thousand* bales of cotton under deck. Her burden (custom-house measure) is 827 tons; and she received her first cotton on the 7th inst. The total weight of cotton, was 1,353,414 pounds—averaging more than 450 pounds to the bale, and costing $195,863. Her freight list is 4,165,54*l.* sterling. The Journal observes: "We doubt whether a larger cargo of cotton ever went out of this port, or indeed, any other port. She was cleared by Purvis & Wheeler."

Execution of Johnson.—Johnson, one of the individuals concerned in the Girod street murder, last summer, was executed near the City Prison, in New Orleans, on the 16th inst. in pursuance of the sentence of the court. The Picayune observes: "He seemed to meet his fate with great firmness. On being asked by the sheriff, a short time before his execution, if he had any thing to say, he answered in the negative. He was then asked if he wanted any thing, when he replied he wanted a glass of wine. The wine was handed him, and drank." The editors of the Picayune were informed that previous to being taken to the gallows he confessed he had murdered his own brother in Quebec, and was once concerned in the murder of a whole crew at sea. He was just twenty years of age.

The steam packet Charleston, from New Orleans for Galveston, Tex. 14th inst. got ashore same evening between the pilot houses and S. W. Bar, and was compelled to take out her fuel, etc. before she could get off, with the assistance of towboats. She went to sea on Saturday evening, 16th, having received no damage.

Two Noble Spirits.—Thomas F. M'Kinley and James Perry have subscribed 3000 dollars per annum for five years, toward a female Academy in Texas.—*N. O. Bee.*

The Mobile Chronicle on the 12th, complains bitterly of the vast sums which the gamblers will carry off from that place during the races. It says "Mobile lost all," in a race for $10,000 a side. And estimates the losses of that city in the amusements at $100,000.

In Clayton's last ascension at New Orleans, he landed on a tree near a lake, and remained there all night.—The next morning the tree was cut down, but the balloon was much injured.

Florida Stock.—The Journal of Commerce says, letters from London by the Siddons, say that Col. Gamble, president of the Union Bank of Florida, had just completed the negociation for which he went out, of a million and a half of Florida stock.

Much alarm has been excited in Macon, Ga. in consequence of attempts on the 13th inst. to set fire to the city, in different parts, at the same time. The incendiaries were not successful.

The Nashville Whig of March 18th, says, a gentleman who was at the Hermitage last evening, informs us that the Ex-President was confined to his bed by illness.

Conviction.—Negro Brown was put upon his trial in Rockville, Md. on a charge of rape, and convicted. Sentence of death was passed upon him by Judge Dorsey.

An editor in Texas says the fertility of the soil there is such that a single laborer may raise a crop worth $4000! The New Orleans Bulletin throws doubts upon the assertion by remarking, that agriculture being so lucrative, it was a better business than editing, and that it was surprising the Texas editor did not throw aside the pen and attach himself to the ploughtail.

Fast Travelling.—It is stated in the Wilmington (N. C.) Journal that the mail is now carried from New York to Charleston (by way of the Wilmington and Raleigh Rail-road) in eighty-four hours.

A letter from Mobile states that there will be a great falling off in the cotton crop in Alabama. Last year 310,000 bales; this year only 240,000. The price is sustained.

The Floridian of the 16th inst. says:—On the 27th ult. an inquest was held over the body of a man, found murdered, near Edward's mill on the road leading from Tallahassee to Monticello. The body had been slightly buried. The jury report the deceased to have been about 30 years of age, light complexion and sandy hair, was dressed in a frock coat and pantaloons of good blue cloth, white flannel shirt, boots and fur hat.

Duel.—The Nashville Whig reports a duel fought near Moscow, Fayette county, Tenn. a few days since, between Andrew Jackson Donelson, late private Secretary of Ex-President Jackson, and Henry Robinson—both slightly wounded.

A heavy frost on the 4th inst. in Mississippi, has been very destructive to early vegetation, and has probably cut off all the fruit.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Stars but in the Purpose.—An editor in the interior forcibly observes, that the man who would write an anonymous threatening letter to another, only wants a dark night, and a hope of escape, to apply the torch of the incendiary to the dwelling of his neighbor.

Lyceum.—The citizens of Germantown have at last got their Lyceum under weigh, organized, with constitution and by-laws adopted. It is contemplated having a library, a cabinet of minerals, essays, debates and lectures.

Appointment by the President.—Manuel Alvarez to be Consul of the United States for the city of Santa Fe, in Mexico.

The Roman Catholics are about to build a magnificent church at Manchester, England, at a cost of £30,000.

A Patriarch.—There is now living in Harwood near Bolton, an old man, whose father was born upward of 180 year ago!—a circumstance perhaps unparalleled. The father was more than 85 years of age when the son was born.

The British Queen.—According to a paragraph in the New York Commercial Advertiser, this steam ship will be despatched from London on her first trip to this country during the month of April.

Indian Gallantry.—It will be remembered that the Camanche Indians recently made a descent upon a Texan settlement, and carried off among other prisoners two women. A Mexican recently arrived at Bexar, who had escaped from the Indians, states that these two women are treated by these Indians with great kindness. They have a tent by themselves, and are furnished with all the comforts and conveniences which the camp of their savage captors affords. Civilized captors could not treat them better and might not treat them so well.—*N. Y. Sun.*

The Rev. J. P. Wilmer, of the Episcopal Church, late Chaplain of the University of Virginia, has been appointed Chaplain in the United States Navy and ordered to the Frigate Constitution, Com. Claxton, about to sail from Norfolk for the Pacific.

A child of Capt. James Nickerson of South Dennis, accidentally stuck a pin into the palm of one of his hands near the second finger, a few weeks since, which probably penetrated to the bone. No care was taken with the incision, because it was thought too slight to require it, but some days after, the boy took cold in the hand, swelling and mortification ensued, and last week it was found necessary to amputate the finger above his knuckle joint, to save life.

United States Senate.—The Seats of the following Senators become vacant in 1841. Bedford Brown, of North Carolina; John C. Calhoun, of South Carolina; Thomas Clayton, of Delaware; John J. Crittenden, of Kentucky; John Davis, of Massachusetts; Henry Hubbard, of New Hampshire; William R. King, of Alabama; Wilson Lumpkin, of Georgia; Nehemiah R. Knight, of Rhode Island; Wm. H. Roane, of Virginia; Robert C. Nicholas, of Louisiana; John M. Robinson, of Illinois; John Ruggles, of Maine; Robert J. Walker, of Mississippi; Garret D. Wall, of New Jersey; Hugh L. White, of Tennessee.

Banks of the United States.—According to an official Report to Congress, the Banks of the U. States at the close of 1838, had an aggregate of Loans of $409,748,337; Specie on hand $39,470,063; Circulation $100,670,640; Deposits $76,632,703. The increase of specie over the quantity in the United States at the close of 1837, was $4,285,351.

First English Clock.—It is said that the very first clock made in England is the one at Hampton Court, which, as we learn from the inscription upon it, was erected there in 1540. The Germans were the best manufacturers of those useful monitors (clocks) in the 16th century, about the middle of which the above mentioned one was set up at Wolsey's celebrated place.

The rats exist in such abundance at Montfaucon, near Paris, that they have completely undermined the walls of all the edifices, causing the destruction of many of them. The French police feared to molest them in their favorite haunt, lest they might invade the capital and prove still more dangerous among the quarried catacombs of the gypsum strata which underlay Paris.

Cracow is a free city. It was made so by the jealousy of Austria and Russia. Both wanted it, and as neither would yield it to the other, they agreed that it should be free. It has a long and narrow slip of territory, stretching westward along the Vistula up to Prussian Silesia. Its length is about 36 English miles, and its greatest breadth about 16. The population of the whole territory is supposed to be 170,000, of whom 50,000 are Jews, while the population of Cracow itself is reckoned to be about 25,000, of whom 7000 are Jews. The theory of the government is, that the power is in the hands of a president and eight senators, elected at intervals of three years by the people.

Gluttony.—An Esquimaux boy, who was supplied by Capt. Parry, ate one day 10½ pounds of solid food, and drank of various liquors 1¼ gallons. A man of the same nation ate 10 pounds of solids, including two candles, and drank 1¼ gallons—yet they were only from 4 to 4½ feet high. That was pretty tall eating and drinking though.

More Steam Ships.—A company has been formed at Bordeaux, in France with a capital of three millions of francs, to establish steam ships between that port and New York. It is calculated to have at Bordeaux a steam ship of about 2000 tons to carry near 300 tons of freight and 150 passengers. The vessel, with a 460 horse power engine, to cost about $240,000.

Important from Mexico.—The schooner Cora arrived at New Orleans on the 13th inst. from Tampico, brings letters, stating that the Federal troops, under Gen. Urrea, had been defeated near San Luis de Potosi, by the government troops, in a pitched battle, and have retreated to Valle del Maiz, Gen. Romero commanded the victors. Gen. Mexia was closely besieged in Tuspan, by Gen. Cos, commanding the government troops. This intelligence is considered (for the present) as banishing all hopes of reform in the government.

The stock subscription books of the new Union Bank of Delaware were opened at Wilmington on the 21st, and the whole capital of $300,000 subscribed in three hours. Many persons were disappointed in obtaining stock, in consequence of the rush made for it.

The Journal des Debats calculated that 12,000,000*l.* sterling were spent in public works in France during 1837, and 18,000,000*l.* sterling in 1838.

If we wished to make a perpetual motion, we would take for the main-spring the tongue of a Whig Orator.—*Penn. Democrat.*

Or the leg of a sub-treasurer.—*Prentice.*

Does not the editor of the Louisville Journal eat on tick and drink on tick?—*Pennsylvania Democrat.*

No, but he sleeps on tick.

Another Bugbear.—The Toronto Herald intimates that Dr. Rolf has gone to the "far west," to hire the aid of 20,000 Indians, to assist in making war upon Canada, when warm weather sets in.

From Rio.—Advices to Jan. 26th, state that the U. S. ship Independence, Nicholson, sailed from thence for La Plata, on that day. It was reported the French had bombarded Algiers.

A Judicial Opinion.—The Antigua Herald says that the Chief Justice of Grenada, *in banco* has called the inhabitants of that Colony *a set of notorious liars, from one end of the Island to the other.*

The Quebec Gazette states that all the Canadian settlers are leaving Madawaska, and returning in droves to Lower Canada.

FOREIGN.

SIX DAYS LATER.

By the packet ship Siddons, Captain Britton, London papers to Saturday evening, February 16th, and Liverpool to the 18th, have been received.

Great Britain.—In the markets, cotton was rather lower, and in the prices of grain there was no improvement.

There had been several heavy failures at Belgium, and at Cork, (Ireland,) a spirited run on the banks, which, however, at the date of the last accounts, was somewhat abated.

The Queen was in excellent health, and visited Covent Garden theatre February 14th.

The changes in the cabinet consequent on the retirement of Lord Glenelg, have been arranged. Lord Normanby succeeds Glenelg, and Lord Morpeth obtains a seat in the cabinet, still retaining the Secretaryship of Ireland.

Canada Affairs.—Lord Melbourne in the Lords, and Lord J. Russell in the Commons, on February 11th, presented Lord Durham's report, and all the correspondence on Canada on the table, and both said that before Easter they meant to introduce a measure for the purpose of putting a speedy end to the discontents existing in Canada, and to take the second reading of it immediately after the recess. Upon the Duke of Wellington's motion for the production of the correspondence between Sir Francis Head and the Colonial Office, Lords Melbourne and Glenelg remonstrated against publishing the papers in full, as they contained statements and opinions respecting individuals, the promulgation of which might be attended with inconvenience. The Duke accordingly modified his motion, so as to call for the production only of copies and extracts.

Lord Durham, in the House of Lords, February 12th, said that he had spent 10,000*l.* by his mission to Canada, out of his private purse, and did not mean to ask government for a cent. He wished the Canada question not to be mixed up with personalities.

Lord Normanby no longer governs Ireland.—The Lord Lieutenantship has been offered to Lords Radnor, Albemarle and Tavistock, who have all refused it. The Marquis of Clarendon, it is expected, will accept it.

O'Connell is still advocating a repeal of the Union in Parliament.

The packet ship Sheridan arrived out in seventeen days.

The Royal William steamer now runs between Dublin and Havre.

The hull of the packet ship Pennsylvania sold for $1000.

Corn Laws.—Petitions for repeal of these laws still pour into both Houses. On the 19th of February, counsel was to have been heard at the bar of the House against their continuance.

Lord John Russell declared in the House of Commons, on the 14th of February, that government would make no demonstration of the course they meant to pursue in regard to the corn laws, till the motion on them was before Parliament.

Thirteen thousand recruits have been added to the British army, and have joined their depots; five hundred more recruits were raised in February.

The great contest in Middlesex, between the legal and medical fraternities, for the office of coroner, has resulted in the triumph of the latter, in the election of Dr. Wakely, now a member of Parliament.

Battes' large Circus, at Glasgow, has been burnt down. The horses and the lion Wallace were saved.

Murder of Lord Norbury.—The Limerick Chronicle re-asserts, "upon the best authority," its former statement relative to the discovery of certain persons concerned in a conspiracy to murder the Earl of Norbury. The journal adds, "The magistrates and police authorities are following up the investigation. But for the interests of justice, we would mention the names of the parties, which are in our possession."

The West of England Conservative states that the Great Western will, in future, convey the Halifax government mail from Bristol.

The United States Bank and the Cotton Market.—A London paper says: "According to the advices from Brazil, it appeared that parties were in the market there purchasing largely of cotton for account of the Philadelphia United States Bank, or houses known to be connected with that establishment, in payment for which drafts were passed upon that Bank or its correspondents in Europe. The fact seems to be borne out by some extensive insurances effected here and in Liverpool upon vessels freighted with cotton from Brazil, bound for this country, and, as it now turns out, consigned to the house of agency at Liverpool of Mr. Biddle, by which the insurances were done. One of the vessels so loaded is stated to have actually arrived there. Accounts vary as to the amount so insured, from 30,000*l.* to 60,000*l.* It is, moreover, strongly reported that extensive orders for purchases on the same account were forwarded some time since to the East Indies.

London, Feb. 16—Evening.—The Stock market is looking up firm again this morning, and a fair business has been done. Consols for the Account have obtained 93 7-8 to 93, and for money 93⅜ to 93.

France.—The state of affairs with Mexico seem to be exciting much attention. The *Journal du Havre* publishes a letter addressed on the 11th inst. to the Chamber of Commerce in that port, by the Minister of Commerce, stating that information had been received from Vice Admiral Baudin, that the Mexican government had armed corsairs to attack French merchant ships, and that it was therefore necessary for French ship owners and merchants to be on their guard. The letter also states that the Minister of Marine was taking the requisite measures for the protection of French vessels and the destruction of the Mexican corsairs, and that for this purpose convoys would, if necessary, be organized, to ensure the navigation of vessels despatched from France to protect them on their return. The *Commerce,* Paris paper, states, also, that whole parcels of letters of marque, printed in Mexico, and ordered by the Mexican Government, have been sent to England and the United States. They require only to be addressed, and for this purpose the Mexican Consuls have all received the necessary powers. It is even added, that some of them have been already sold in Liverpool, by the Mexican Consul there, to the highest bidder.

A French vessel is fitting out at Cherbourg for the transport of a regiment of French soldiers to Mexico.

Egypt.—The rumored death of the Pasha by drowning, is not confirmed by the latest dates from Alexandria.

India.—A letter from Bengal, dated Nov. 20, 1838, states the Anglo Indian army of 15000 men assembled at Kenaut, and had commenced their march toward the dominions of Runjeet Singh.

Holland.—From the Dutch papers of the 14th, we learn that the government had ordered two brigs and three large vessels to proceed immediately from Helvoetsluys to the Scheldt. Directions had also been given to the proper authorities to get ready a number of gun-boats, in order to keep open the communication between the Dutch forts along the Scheldt. A council had been held at the Hague, at which the Prince of Orange attended. Immediately after it broke up, his Royal Highness hastened off to the army. The Dutch funds come rather lower; Two and a Half per Cents. 54 5-8; Five per Cents. 100½.

Holland and Belgium.—The French papers state, on the authority of letters from Brussels, that Leopold will have actually accepted the ultimatum of the London Conference on his own responsibility, before the meeting of the Chambers convoked for February 19th, (Tuesday.) This is confirmed by a statement in the Belgian papers of Friday, that the King had sent orders to M. Van de Weyer, his Minister in London, to sign the treaty forthwith, in order that it might arrive in time to be communicated to the Chambers at their first meeting.

From this it would appear that the war alarm had in some degree died away. The armies of France, Prussia, &c. were still on the frontier, and the Austrian and Prussian ministers had actually gone home. The Frankfort Journal, of the 10th inst. announces the arrival in that city of the Austrian Charge d'Affaires, and of the Minister of Prussia at the Belgian Court.

IMPORTANT DISCOVERY CONNECTED WITH RAIL-ROADS.

During the last month or six weeks crowds of persons, evidently of a superior class of society, have, to the surprise of the inhabitants of the quiet neighborhood of Soho, been seen wending their way toward, and inquiring their way to, an obscure house, No. 6 Carlisle street, near Soho Square. In the course of the past week the excitement has greatly increased by a vast assemblance of the nobility, members of the administration, fellows of colleges and of scientific institutions, eminent engineers, naval architects, surveyors, railroad directors, painters, and a whole host of the patrons of the arts and sciences, all of whom were (as we found out by following in the wake) attracted thither by the exhibition of a model of a locomotive steam engine, which, with other new and apparently simple inventions acting and harmonising therewith, are destined to work the following wondrous changes and improvements in the present system of steam carriage conveyance—a desideratum and a "consummation devoutly to be wished."

"The engines and trains cannot possibly go off the railway or upset.

"They can run on any required curve with speed, safely, and a minimum degree of friction.

"They can ascend and descend all activities that can be required in railways, and with speed and convenience.

"They are relieved of all dead weight rendered necessary by the present system, and are no heavier than required to bear the load of goods and passengers.

"The carriage bodies and weight will be almost on the ground.

"They will be less expensive than those at present in use; and the immense expenditure of tunneling, embanking, cuttings, &c. will be entirely avoided.

"The repairs of the railway, the 'wear and tear' of the engines and trains, will be much less expensive than those now in use.

"The inconvenience and enormous outlay of cutting through parks or other peculiarly situated property is avoided by the power of giving the line and desired direction."

The ingenious inventor and patentee of this new system, which he illustrates with great clearness, is a Mr. Holliman, a gentleman well known and much respected and admired in the scientific circles. He attends in Carlisle street three days a week, for the purpose of exhibiting his models and engine, the latter of which has been beautifully manufactured at an expense of £300; and is on the scale of one and a half inch to a foot.—*London paper.*

MAINE.

THE BOUNDARY QUESTION.

The following strong passage occurs in a letter from Sir John Harvey to Mr. Fox, the British Minister, dated Fredericton, March 6th. It will appear from the passage italicised, that Sir John Harvey has received, or supposed that he has received—written instructions from the British Government to maintain exclusive jurisdiction over the territory in dispute, and that he implies that he assumes a responsibility by not obeying the instructions to the letter. If he is correct in his supposition we may regard the passage in his letter as a strong indication of the probable position of the British Government in the affair.

He says that, yielding to circumstances, which he admits, with Mr. Fox, "*to constitute a sufficient justification for a departure from the strict letter of the instructions of her Majesty's Government,* under which it is made his duty to act, in reference to the territory in dispute, and also the anxious desire which he had always felt, that matters of obviously secondary and minor import, connected with that great question, should not be allowed to involve the Province in border collision with the State of Maine, which might lead to a national war, he *does not shrink from the responsibility,* imposed upon him by those instructions, *of deferring* all effective measures as relates to the occupation, by the militia of the State of Maine, of a certain portion of the disputed territory, for a period which may be sufficient to enable him or the Minister to receive the decision of her Majesty's government upon the subject; and that his measures shall accordingly be confined to the protection of the communication between the Province and Lower Canada, through the valley of the St. John, and of her Majesty's subjects of the Madawaska settlement."

FROM THE EAST.

The news from the east, up to the present writing, is of rather a pacific nature, if we except the warlike tone of the speeches in the Legislature of Maine. As much as we are disposed to favor a decided position in regard to the boundary line, there appears to us to be far more blustering than the emergency of the case requires.—Among the resolves of the House, we give the following, offered by a Mr. Vose, which for its peremptory, posture, and proper tone, must meet the approval of every individual who has the honor of this country at heart.

Resolved, That a crisis has arrived when it becomes the duty of the General Government forthwith to propose to the Government of Great Britain a *joint* commission for the purpose of running the line in accordance with the treaty of 1783—and in case of a refusal on the part of Great Britain, it is the duty of the United States to run the line upon her own authority, and to take possession of the whole disputed territory without unnecessary delay.

From the Quebec Gazette. March 15th.

Mr. James George arrived this morning from Fredericton with despatches from His Excellency Sir John Harvey to the Governor General.

He reports all is quiet at Houlton, on the Aroostook, where about 2,000 *Mainiacs* are making blockhouses and practising gun and musket firing, much to the amusement of the *blue noses* men, who are in high spirits. The 11th regiment had all arrived, with the artillery, &c. Mr. G. reports that he travelled down to the Grand Falls across the Grand Portage in 45 hours, and found it less fatiguing than from Quebec to Montreal, there being no *cahots,* but after 1 or 200 Canadian *traineaux* has passed over it, was one continual line of *cahots* for 20 miles, which knocked up all the horses.

IMPORTANT.

The New York Herald contains later intelligence from Augusta of a highly important nature. It has dates from Augusta to 11 o'clock, A. M. on the 22d inst. The modified resolves which passed the Senate on the morning of the 21st, were returned to the House during the afternoon session, when that body refused to adopt the alterations of the Senate, and adhering to their former vote, passing the belligerent resolves to be engrossed.

The next step proposed, was to appoint a Committee of Conference of three, which was agreed to, 100 to 3. The Senate readily acquiesced in the proposition, and appointed a similar committee. At half past 11 o'clock on the morning of the 22d, the conferees on the part of the House, reported to agree with the Senate upon the resolves. We give a copy of them as follows. They are quite pacific and moderate:

"Whereas, in consequence of the recent movement in this State, the national government has seriously and earnestly entered upon new negotiations for the adjustment of the North Eastern Boundary; and whereas this State, ardently desirous of a speedy settlement of the long delayed and agitating question, will do nothing to impede or embarrass the general government in bringing it to a happy conclusion: therefore

Resolved, That the Governor be and he hereby is, authorised and requested to withdraw from the disputed territory the military force of this State, on being notified by the authorities of New Brunswick that the British troops have been, or will be immediately withdrawn, and that they will not attempt to exercise *exclusive* jurisdiction over it, during the pendency of negotiations.

Resolved, That the Governor be, and he is hereby authorised to enter into an arrangement with the Governor of New Brunswick, to protect the property on the disputed territory from depredation."

The Herald correspondent, expresses the opinion that the foregoing resolutions will be adopted by the House finally, though they will meet with much opposition.

The news given above, is certainly the most pacific from the North East, which we have recorded since the commencement of the troubles.

Outrages on the New York Frontier.—A private letter, dated at Rouse's Point, (Champlain, N. Y.) appears in the Burlington, Vt. Sentinel, of March 22, and gives particulars, which, it is said, may be relied upon, of a series of British outrages on that frontier, of a recent date.

On Monday morning, the 17th inst. about two o'clock, three barns, belonging to American citizens, were burned at Champlain by the "loyal volunteers," from the other side of the line.

On the Wednesday morning following, about two o'clock, three barns, together with three other buildings, were burned at Rouse's Point, near the Odletown road. Some citizens traced the depredators by the footprints in the light snow, to where they crossed the Province line into Canada, when they were fired upon, and one of the Americans wounded.

On Sunday an unsuccessful attempt was made to burn the tanneries belonging to Mr. Norton, whose house was burned a few weeks since.

The correspondence represents the whole population on the frontier as in the greatest excitement. The citizens are obliged to mount guard with the regulars. No one feels safe.—A committee has been appointed to wait on Col. Worth, who is at present at Rouse's Point, to take measures to repress these outrages.

From the Boston Transcript of the 26th.

FROM THE EAST—END OF THE WAR.—By passengers in the steamer Bangor, which left the Penobscot yesterday morning, we learn that all is quiet in that city, even to dullness. No war—no shingles—no sleighing. All flat. At Augusta, again, the Legislature met for the last time yesterday morning, at half past five.—Moreover, orders were received there for the Oxford and Cumberland troops, which we have heard so much about, to *return home forthwith.* This, we take it, ends the war.—for the present.

Office of the Examiner,
MOBILE, March, 20.

Our city was yesterday afternoon startled and shocked by the commission of an extraordinary act of homicide. George Churchward, a commission merchant, was killed instantaneously by a pistol shot discharged by C. B. Churchill, cotton broker, at the house of the latter, corner of St. Louis and Clairborne streets. The ball entered behind the ear, and penetrated to the brain. Mr. Churchill surrendered himself to the civil authorities. We forbear repeating any of the rumored or supposed causes of this dreadful act, as judicial investigation will undoubtedly take place immediately.

St. Augustine, March 13th, 1839.

FROM TAMPA BAY.

About the 1st inst. Gen. Taylor shipped two hundred and fifty Indians, consisting of sixty-five warriors, women, children and negroes, westward. The women were very reluctant to go, and upbraided the men with cowardice, in refusing to die upon their native soil. The vessel departed amid their lamentations and taunts, and reproaches upon the conduct of their warriors.

Among the negroes, is Abraham, well known as an interpreter, and a wily and treacherous rascal.

By the steamer Gondel, Capt. Peinteville, from the Southern posts, we learn that the troops are all well. No demonstrations of the enemy since the affair at Miami—Lieut. Mackall is rapidly recovering.

MARCH, 1839.	SUN RISES.	SUN SETS.	HIGH WATER.	MOON'S PHASES.
30 SATURDAY,	5 46	6 13	9 18	
31 SUNDAY,	5 47	6 13	9 56	
1 MONDAY,	5 45	6 15	3 47	D. H. M.
2 TUESDAY,	5 44	6 16	4 22	
3 WEDNESDAY,	5 41	6 17	5 9	Last 6 8 21
4 THURSDAY,	5 41	6 19	5 36	New 13 9 18
5 FRIDAY,	5 40	6 20	6 51	First 23 0 18
6 SATURDAY,	5 39	6 21	4 47	Full 28 9 18

ALMANAC.

MARRIAGES.

In New York, by Rev. Mr. Dewey, Mr. Irving Van Wart, of Philadelphia, to Miss Sarah C. Ames, daughter of Barrett Ames, Esq. of N. York.

On the 24th inst. by the Rev. Thos. G. Allen, Mr James M. Hyslar, to Miss Lucina Klein.

On the 12th inst. by Isaac Roach, Mayor, Mr. Mark Watson, of Abington township, Montgomery County to Miss Deborah H. Johnson, of Lower Dublin township, Philadelphia County.

On the 26th ult. by the Rev. Moses Williamson, Mr. Israel Learning, to Miss Judith E. Hughes, all of Cape Island, N. Jersey.

On the 28th inst. by the Rev. Mr. Souris, Mr. Henry F. Anners, to Miss Mary Finley Murray.

On the 21st inst. by the Rev. Mr. Wilson, Yale Kirton, to the amiable and accomplished Miss Barbara Fisher, all of Philadelphia.

By the Rev. George Chandler, on the 14th inst. Mr. Hugh Cameron, to Mrs. Elizabeth Harnell.

On the 21st inst at Newtown, by P. Gurnee, Esq. Mr. George Young, to Miss Catharine Steward, both of Bristol township, Bucks county.

On the 21st inst. by the Rev. J. B. Hardenburg, Mr. Edward F. Dennison, to Miss Isabel Shannon, daughter of Mr. Wm. Crossdill, all of this city.

On the 13th inst. by the Rev. C. W. Schaeffer, Mr Joseph Wallace, merchant, of Philadelphia, to Miss Catharine Lewis, of White Marsh, Montgomery county.

On the 19th inst. by the Rev. Doctor Carroll, Mr. Daniel Slifer, of Flourtown, Montgomery county, to Miss Ann, daughter of Nicholas B. Uarah, Esq. of Spring Garden.

On the 21st inst. by the Rev. John Coleman, Mr. Washington A. Huddell, to Miss Mary Fitch, daughter of the late Richard Clark, both of Southwark.

On the 23th inst. by Rev. Dr. Babcock, Mr. Andrew R. Maxwell, to Miss Emily Maul.

DEATHS.

On the 28th inst. Ann Armstrong, in the 86th year of her age. Her friends are invited to attend her funeral, on First day, the 31st inst. at half past 10 o'clock, from her late residence, No. 18 Madison st.

On the 27th inst. William Mason Walmsley, Broker, of this city.

On the 26th inst. Miss Grace Brannan, daughter of the late Judge Brannan, of Upper Darby, Delaware county.

On the 20th inst. after a few days sickness, Mr. Peter Haslam, of Kensington.

On the 21st inst. Emma, infant daughter of Thomas and Dynaria Cloborey.

On the 27th inst. Rebecca S. daughter of John Bryan, in the 19th year of her age.

At Baltimore, on Monday last, in the 18th year of her age, Ellen M. daughter of the late Thomas Hurley, of this city.

At Cold Springs, Cape May, N. J. on the 7th ult. Sarah, wife of Eli B. Wales, and youngest daughter of Thos. H. Hughes, in the 39th year of her age, after a severe illness which she bore with christian fortitude and holy acquiescence, in the will of her covenant God.

On the 22d inst. William Theodore, infant son of Wm. E. and Ann Maria Hews, aged 1 year and 4 days.

On the 23d inst. in the 66th year of her age, Mrs. Anna Jaudon, relict of the late Daniel Jaudon.

On the 24th inst. Emma, daughter of James and Martha Ann Molan, aged 18th months.

On the 23d inst. after a short illness, in the 18th year of his age, Robert Kenney, son of Edward Kenney.

On the 24th inst. in the 50th year of his age, Mr. Henry J. Stockert.

On the 22d inst. in the 70th year of her age, Mrs. Mary, wife of Robert Chapman.

On the 19th inst. in Bristol, Pa. Olivia, daughter of John and Susan L. Boyd.

On the 22d inst. Samuel E. Massey, infant son of Charles R. Massey.

On the 22d inst. of dropsy in the chest, Mr. Jonathan D. Helverson, in the 51st year of his age.

In this city, on the 20th inst. Samuel Boyd, Esq. of Brooklyn, New York.

On the 25th inst. at an advanced age, Philip Smith, after a few days illness.

On the 25th inst. Emily, daughter of the late John Byerly, aged 2 years, 3 months and some days.

On the 26th inst. Mr. Charles O'Harro, in the 65th year of his age.

On the 20th inst. Rebecca, wife of Amor W. Archer, of Burlington, N. Jersey.

On the 24th inst. Emma Matilda, youngest daughter of George and Sophia Eliza Fletcher, in the 7th year of her age.

In New Haven, on the 20th inst. of an affection of the heart, Mrs. Townsend Smith, formerly of Philadelphia.

Reported for the Evening Post and News.

SALES OF STOCKS.

By the Philadelphia Board of Brokers, for the week ending Thursday.

			price sold for.	par
123	shares	United States Bank,	115a116	100
18	do.	Philadelphia Bank,	106a107	100
63	do.	Mechanics Bank,	50a51	35
14	do.	Schuylkill Bank,	47½	50
495	do.	Girard Bank,	49⅝a50⅝	50
6	do.	Commercial Bank,	58	50
5	do.	Farm. & Mech. Bank,	59½	50
1	do.	Man. & Mechanics Bank,	34	30
4365	do.	Com. & R. R. do. Vicks.	56a70	100
143	do.	Kentucky Bank,	83½a84½	100
24	do.	Com. Bank Cincinnati,	100	100
316	do.	Phil. Wilm. & Balt. R. R.	50¼a52¼	50
24	do.	Camden & Amboy R. R.	125a125½	100
130	do.	Stonington R. R.	30	100
7	do.	Girard Trust,	25	25
5	do.	Philadelphia Exchange Co.	65	100

RECEIPTS BY MAIL.

March 23, received from		Elmore Clark, Esq.	2 00
Rorah & Lake, sett.	1 75	H.B. Matthews, esq.	2 00
Joseph Gage,	5 00	Isaac A. Gray, Esq.	2 00
Amzi Robinson, esq.	3 75	D. H. Sabin, Esq.	2 00
1 25 dis. Arkansas notes, 25 per ct. discount.		E. H. Richards,	2 00
		March 26.	
Edw. Jackson,	5 00	Ira C. Bullock, esq.	2 00
G.J.Grosvenor, Esq.	5 00	E. C. Gregg, Esq.	2 00
Daniel Gilbert,	3 00	R. J. Lane,	20 00
Jas. Sykes, Jr.	3 00	*March 27.*	
L. H. Massey,	2 00	J. W. Brewster, Esq.	2 00
Sam'l McKinstry, esq.	3 00	Jno. McMaster, esq.	3 25
March 23.		S. C. Wheadon, esq.	4 00
T. J. Ten Eyck,	2 00	Peter Mitchell, Esq.	2 00
Robt. H. Vaughan,	2 00	Wm. Little, Esq.	7 00
J. D. Murrell, Esq.	15 00	Albert Camps, Esq.	2 00
G. S. Morton,	1 00	N. Benedict Knapp,	20 00
Andw. Dewing, esq.	3 00	A. N. Bourdon,	20 00
R. B. Jones, Esq.	2 00	Wm. Ainsworth,	5 00
Jos. Wright, Esq.	2 00	Henry Develin, Esq.	5 00
March 25.		J. Briggs, Esq.	5 00
B. M. Cooley,	2 00	*March 28.*	
L. Gex, Esq. N. H.	5 00	Chas. Hewitt, Esq.	2 00
GorhamParsons,esq.	2 00	Wm J. Taylor,	2 00
A. Green, Esq.	2 00	Joseph Cochran,	5 00
Lovell Bicknell,	6 00	Geo. A. Wheeler,	5 00
Wm. McPherson, es.	2 00	Genet Ely, Esq.	1 00
Jas H. Stewart, esq.	5 00	J. D. Bivings, Esq.	4 00
Geo. Collier, Esq.	2 00	Roan Clark,	2 00

LIST OF UNPAID LETTERS, remaining to our address in the Post Office:—

From S. Brunner, Bethlehem, Pa.; from Bloom, O. March 21.

2000 MULTICAULIS TREES

OF the finest quality, and in the highest state of preservation, for sale cheap, at the office of the Saturday Evening Post, 38 Carter's Alley, Phila.

FIVE DOLLARS REWARD.

LEFT the residence of the subscriber, on the 17th inst. an indented apprentice to the agricultural business, named Ezra Crossdale, about 18 years of age: a tall, slender built youth; took with him one good suit of dark colored cloth clothing on his back. The above reward will be paid to any person who will bring him back.

3d mo. 30th, 1839. RICHARD KNIGHT.

mar 30—3t*

SPRING MILLINERY.

MRS. E. POTTS respectfully informs her customers and the ladies in general, that she has just received a handsome assortment of Spring Millinery, consisting of fancy silk hats, of the latest style; fine English and split straw bonnets; fine Florence braid, and Leghorn plats—together with a handsome assortment of ribbons, flowers, &c. which will be opened on Thursday, April 4th, at her Millinery establishment, No. 287 North Second street, up stairs. Also, a variety of hosiery, gloves, and trimming of all descriptions—all which will be sold at the lowest prices. Several Milliners and apprentices wanted immediately. mar 30—3t*

MISS E. TOMLINSON

WILL on Wednesday, 3d of April, open an assortment of SPRING MILLINERY, at No. 65 South Fourth street, below Walnut. mar 30—3t*

MARRIAGE.

JUST Published, Price 50 Cts. MARRIAGE. Its intent, obligations, and Physical and constitutional disqualifications Medically considered, with an exposition of the structure and purposes of the Reproductive System; the hereditary transmission of qualities, and the accidents and infirmities incident to Youth, Maturity, and Old Age.

The subjects are illustrated by a variety of highly interesting cases and diagrams. By Wm. YOUNG, M. D. Member of the Philadelphia Medical Society, &c.

Printed for the Author and sold by Booksellers generally.

☞ Persons at a distance can have this publication sent (free of charge) to any part of the United States, Canadas, West Indies, &c. by enclosing a one dollar note on any solvent bank, addressed to Dr. YOUNG, Philadelphia. mar 30—3m

PHILADELPHIA MONTHLY REPORT

Of Ladies Fashions, at One Dollar Per Annum.

THESE Fashions are a repeat by one of our most celebrated milliners, and are

BEAUTIFULLY COLORED.

Subscribers may rely upon their correctness.

They will be furnished monthly to persons who may wish the Fashions without the reading part or the Lady's Book, at the above very low price—carefully packed and sent by mail to any direction.

Cash, of course, in advance, postage paid—any postage that has to be paid by the publisher, will be charged to the subscriber. Address, L. A. GODEY, 211 Chesnut street, Philadelphia.

Gentlemen's Fashions in the same style, illustrated by one or more Colored Figures, will soon be published. mar 30—3t

THE APRIL NUMBER OF BURTON'S

GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE

Containing the following engravings—a handsome steel Plate, illustrating

THE IVORY HUNTER OF CEYLON.

Engraved in the first style of beauty.

A Portrait of a Setter Dog, and an Engraving of a Spaniel and Rabbit.

The Contents embrace the usual variety, by the first writers.

ORIGINAL TALES,

Essays on Interesting Subjects, Poetry, Travels,

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES,

Reviews of New Books, Mirabilia Excerpta, etc.

Field Sports and Manly Pastimes.

A Chapter is devoted to this subject in every number, illustrated by numerous Engravings.

A STEEL PLATE IN EVERY NUMBER.

The number for May will be embellished with

An Engraving of superior beauty to any thing ever given in a Periodical.

Terms—Three Dollars a year, in advance, or two copies for Five Dollars, or two years for Five Dollars, or one copy and the Lady's Book for Five Dollars, or one copy and any of the Philadelphia Saturday papers, for Five Dollars.

W. E. BURTON, Editor and Proprietor, Dock street, opposite the Exchange, Philadelphia. mar 30—3t

SILK CULTURE IN INDIANA.

THE citizens of Indiana are informed that arrangements are being made to supply those disposed to embark in the profitable business of the growing of the Silk, with from 30 to 40,000 White Italian Mulberry Trees (five years old and three years old). The Trees will be for sale at Lawrenceburg, and probably at Indianapolis and Richmond, about the 20th of April. Particulars will be made public at the above named places in due season. mar 30—3t

SILK WORM EGGS.

THE subscriber will supply orders for Silk Worm Eggs of the two crop mammoth white and sulphur color, in quantities from one thousand to five millions. Apply to J. J. TEN EYCK, Middletown Point, Monmouth county, N. J. mar 30—1f

PIPKA'S MAMMOTH

WHITE SILK WORM EGGS.

THE above article, in the best state of preservation, may be had by applying soon at 463 Market street. mar 30—1f

CHEAP, CHEAP, CHEAP!

THE subscriber having enlarged his business considerably, by throwing his whole house into stores, respectfully invites the ladies and country merchants to call and examine the handsome stock of goods which he has just opened, and will be sold lower than can be bought elsewhere in the city, at the Western Dry Goods Store, 364 Market street, below Eighth, south side.

30 cases splendid Leghorn Hats, from $1 to $1 50.
16 do. best quality ladies' English Straw Bonnets.
13 do. do. childrens, do. do. do.
200 ps. Mous. de Laine, all wool, worth 50 cts for 25 cts
37 do. do. do. do. 75 cts for 50 cts
20 do. do. do. do. Satin Stripe.
30 boxes Blonde Scarfs, worth $2 50 for $1 25.
A large assortment of figured and plain Silks, viz:
Poult de Soi, Gros de Swiss, Gros de Rhine, Gros de Naples, Gros de Afric, Gros de Berlin.
Also, heavy blue and jet black Satin, figured and plain.
A large assortment of Paris Embroidery.
1000 Brochia Shawls
Hernani Gauze for Ball Dresses.
Embroidered velvet Bags and Handcuffs.
200 pieces handsome French Lawns, only 25 cts.
A lot of heavy linens, slightly stained, will be sold at half price.
Handsome Merino Shawls.
The above articles, with the usual assortment of other goods, will be sold low for cash. Open during the evening. J. BROLASKY.
mar 30—3t*

JAYNE'S TONIC VERMIFUGE

A PLEASANT, safe and certain preparation, for the removal of WORMS, DYSPEPSIA, SOUR STOMACH, FEVER AND AGUE, WANT OF APPETITE, and all diseases of debility, especially of the STOMACH AND BOWELS, and ORGANS OF DIGESTION.

This Vermifuge is perfectly safe, and so pleasant that children will not refuse to take it. It effectually destroys Worms, neutralizes acidity or sourness of the stomach, increases the appetite, and acts as a general and permanent tonic, and is therefore exceedingly beneficial in intermittent and remittent fevers, indigestion, &c. and is almost a certain cure for FEVER AND AGUE of children, and what is of more importance, it does it permanently.

It not only destroys Worms and invigorates the whole system, but it dissolves and carries off the superabundant slime or mucous, so prevalent in the stomach and bowels of children, more especially of those in bad health. This mucous forms the bed or nest in which Worms produce their young, and by removing it—it is impossible for them to remain in the body.

It is harmless in its effects on the system and the health of the patient, is always improved by its use, even when no Worms are discovered. Numerous certificates of its usefulness have been received, but for want of room will not be published here; yet to give the reader an idea of its Vermifuge powers, the proprietor will mention a few cases. He gave it to his little nephew, not four years old, and in a few days he discharged upwards of ninety large Worms. He also gave it to his little daughter, then about three years old, when it brought away thirty Worms in one night.

John Thompson, near Salem, N. J. administered this Vermifuge to a child, between two and three years old, and says that in *a few days, she discharged one hundred and twenty-seven very large Worms.*

Mr. Joseph A. Lentz, of the Penn Township Savings Institution, in this city, gave it to one of his children, and says that after the sixth dose, it brought away about fifty Worms at once, five and six inches long.

Mr. Ferdinand Woodruff used two bottles of this Vermifuge for DYSPEPSIA, and in the course of two weeks discharged upward of thirty pieces of TAPE WORM, and was thereby perfectly cured of his Dyspepsia.

Another gentleman of this city had it administered to his little daughter, about three years old, when she had a number of *inches* from her bowels, composed entirely of *little white thread worms.* He says "they came away from her, *not only by hundreds, but,* I may truly say, by *thousands,* separately and in solid balls as large as hickory-nuts, composed entirely of dead worms."

Finally, what the public have long desired, a medicine of this kind, which might be depended upon, is now offered to them, and can be had of DOCTOR JAYNE, and all Druggists who sell his Expectorant and Carminative Balsam. [illegible]

AN INTERESTING LETTER

FROM MR. JOHN STANCLIFF, of Thirteenth street, 2nd door above Willow street, Philadelphia, to Hugh Hollingshead Higbee, M. D. Graduate of Jefferson Medical College and Licentiate of New Jersey Medical Society.

From among the many testimonials received relative to that extraordinary medicinal compound known as "Dr. H. H. HIGBEE'S REMEDY FOR PULMONARY DISEASES," the following letter recently come to hand, is selected for publication, for the reason that the gentleman by whom it was written is well known in this city, and that his character for truth and integrity will be readily admitted. The case of Mrs. Stancliff (though not perhaps affording equal evidence with many others of the admirable curative effects of Dr. Higbee's Remedy) most conclusively shows that the medicine under notice, though it never has and never will be, offered as a "certain cure," is one of the most useful and valuable discoveries of modern times. Mrs. Stancliff had suffered for three years, the lingering tortures of that dreadful malady, Pulmonary Consumption. For seven months confined to her bed, and "helpless as an infant." All hope was gone! What, then, must have been her feelings, when after a confinement of seven months in the chamber of affliction, she found herself once more able to leave her room, and attend to her household duties.—What must have been the gratified surprise of her numerous friends, at beholding her thus unexpectedly restored? Can it be wondered at that those friends should be desirous that her case should be published, in order that others may know where to apply for relief in similar cases! Let those interested, reflect on these things.

Philadelphia, Jan. 6, 1839.

To Dr. H. H. Higbee.

Dear Sir: It affords me pleasure to have it in my power to bear testimony to the salutary effects of your truly valuable medicine; and I hope that for the benefit of the world at large, you will make the following statement public. My wife was suffering under an attack of Pulmonary Consumption for about three years; seven months of which time she was confined to her bed and became as helpless as an infant; so much so, that when it was necessary to remove her, she had to be carried. She was pronounced by an eminent physician to be near the last stage of disease. In this deplorable condition a friend advised me to try your Syrup. I did so, and the effect was surprising. She had taken but two bottles when she was able to sit up, and has since been rapidly recovering. Her cough, which was before incessant is now scarcely perceptible; and I am satisfied that if I had applied to your medicine in an earlier stage, she would now have been perfectly well; and I feel it to be a duty which I owe you to thank you for the relief which your medicine, under the blessing of God, has afforded her. Your obedient servant,

JOHN STANCLIFF.

☞ The original letter from Mr. Stancliff may be seen at Dr. Higbee's office and residence, No. 37 North FIFTH street, (below Race,) where also Dr. Higbee's Medicine may be obtained at $1 per bottle, or five dollars per half dozen. ☞ For list of agents see another column. mar 16—tf

CROUP, COUGH, ASTHMA,

SPITTING of Blood, Hooping Cough, and all Pulmonary Diseases, cured by JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT, and the various affections of the Stomach and Bowels removed by his CARMINATIVE BALSAM.

Please read the following letter:

DARLINGTON, Beaver County, Pa.
February, 1839.

DEAR SIR—I feel it due to you as the inventor of the medicine and to the public who may be greatly benefitted by it, to state a case that was performed in my family, by the use of your "Carminative Balsam."

My little son, when about two months old, was seized with a bowel complaint, caused as I suppose, by a change of diet. It continued for two weeks without intermission, and notwithstanding the remedies prescribed by a respectable physician, we gave up the child a victim, as we supposed, to a fatal disease. But I providentially heard of "Jayne's Carminative," as an effectual cure for bowel complaint; and immediately despatched a messenger to a town seventeen miles off for a bottle. By the use of this medicine, in less than thirty-six hours the disease was checked, and by its continued use for a few days the child was restored to perfect health. Shortly after this, there occurred a similar case in one of the families of my congregation. I prescribed "Jayne's Carminative," and the result was a speedy cure. From a knowledge of the efficacy of your medicine in bowel complaint, a disease to which children are constantly liable, I have obtained and keep constantly in the house, a quantity of the "Carminative."

The same child, owing to exposure, when recently coming up the Ohio, was attacked by that terrible malady, CROUP. We landed in the night at Beaver Point, and when our fears were alarmed lest the hoarse, squeal choral cough, was the forerunner of death, we gave him a tea-spoon full of the "Expectorant," (a bottle of which you presented me with when in Philadelphia) and applied some liniment to the throat and breast, and before many minutes the hoarseness was gone, the child breathed freely and slept sweetly. Owing to these circumstances it cannot be wondered at why I have so high an opinion of Dr. Jayne's medicine, and why I advise every family to keep it on hand ready for any emergency.

Respectfully yours,

ARTHUR B. BRADFORD,
Pastor of the Presbyterian Church, Darlington, Pa.

Dr. D. Jayne. mar 9 tf

DR. JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT.

WE consider it a duty to call public attention to the above his preparation for Pulmonary Diseases, namely: *Coughs, Colds, Consumption, Spitting of Blood, Asthma, Bronchitis, Pleurisy, Hooping Cough, &c.* It is used and very highly approved by some of the first respectabilities, but we feel confident in saying that a trial of its efficacy will be the best recommendation.

DR. JONATHAN GOING, President of the Granville College, Ohio, (late of New York,) in a letter to Dr. Jayne, dated New York, December, 1838, says—"He was laboring under a severe cold, cough and hoarseness, and that his difficulty of breathing was so great that he felt himself in imminent danger of immediate suffocation, but was perfectly cured by using this Expectorant."—Mrs. Dolbe, of Salem, N. J. was cured of Asthma, of twenty years standing, by using two bottles of this medicine.—Mrs. Ward, also of Salem, was cured of the same complaint by one bottle.—A young lady, also of Salem, who was believed by her friends to be far gone with Consumption, was perfectly restored by three bottles.—Dr. Hamilton, of St. James, South Carolina, was greatly afflicted by a cough, hoarseness and soreness of the lungs, and on using a bottle of this medicine found permanent relief.

Mr. Nicholas Harris, Sen. one of the Deacons of the First Baptist Church in this city, has been perfectly cured by it, after having suffered for sixty years with Cough, Asthma, and Spitting of Blood, which no remedy before could relieve.

The Rev. C. C. P. Crosby, late Editor of the American Baptist, writes as follows:

New York, June 15, 1838.

To Dr. Jayne—Dear Sir:—I have made use of your Expectorant, personally and in my family, for the last six years, with great benefit. Indeed I may consider my life prolonged by the use of this valuable medicine, under the blessing of God, for several years. I may say almost as much in the case of my wife, and also of the Rev. Mr. Tharon, of the Island of Jamaica. For all cases of cough, inflammation of the chest, lungs, and throat, I do most unhesitatingly recommend this as the best medicine I have ever tried. My earnest wish is, that others afflicted as I have been, may experience the same relief, which I am persuaded they will by using your Expectorant. C. C. P. CROSBY.

The following Certificate is from a practising PHYSICIAN and a much respected Clergyman of the Methodist society.—Dated Madison Town, Va. Aug. 27, 1838.

Dr. Jayne, Dear Sir—I have been using your Expectorant extensively in my practice for the last three months, and for all diseases of Colds, Coughs, Inflammation of the Lungs, Consumption, Asthma, Pains and Weakness of the Breast, it is decidedly the best medicine I have ever tried. Very respectfully yours,

L. W. WILLIAMS.

The Rev. JOSEPH RUSLING, well known in this City as a pious and popular Clergyman of the Methodist Episcopal Church, in his letter to the proprietor says that he has had repeated attacks of spitting of blood, and violent hemorrhage from the chest, for more than sixteen years, and had suffered considerably with Asthma, pain in his breast, difficulty of breathing, Dyspepsia, night sweats, and a hard, dry Cough, by which his constitution was completely undermined and broken down. For five years he was unable to attend to his pastoral duties, and for the last five months, immediately previous to his using Jayne's Expectorant, he had been entirely confined to his room, without the "most distant prospect of ever leaving it but for the grave. His friends had long been looking for the termination of the severe and protracted sufferings in death. He was not able to get any sleep after one or two o'clock in the morning, on account of the cough, which harrassed him incessantly until near ten o'clock, when he usually became more easy, but still suffered by more or less coughing throughout the day. The best medical advice this city could afford had at all times been at his command, and every expedient his numerous friends could devise for the mitigation of his sufferings had been tried in vain. The best medical prescriptions failed of even giving him temporary relief. A friend now urged him to try Jayne's Expectorant, and presented him with a bottle, from which he found so much benefit, that, on continuing its use, he was soon enabled to resume his ministerial duties, and in a late communication to the proprietor he says:—*Dr. D. Jayne.* In accordance with your wish in relation to the effects produced on my system by your Expectorant last summer, the following are the results of my observation viz.—1st. An easy expectoration—2d. An alleviation of Asthmatic oppression—and 3d. Comfortable repose at night by a reduction of the Cough. If the above observations will be useful to any of your patients you are welcome to them. Respectfully yours, &c.

J. RUSLING.

Philadelphia, May 10 1838.

Dr. Jayne's Office is No. 20 South Third Street, Philadelphia, where all orders will be promptly attended to. jan 26—tf

NO. 8.—NORTH EIGHTH STREET.—NO. 8.

DR. BRANDRETH'S OFFICE.—For the exclusive sale of his Vegetable Universal Pills, which have always proved themselves of the greatest service to mankind, and which neither the envy of individuals, or the wholesale conspiracy of paid editors to malign, have been capable to injure their high reputation.

BENJAMIN BRANDRETH'S ASSERTION.—"If ever man spoke truth, if ever he were actuated by motives of usefulness to his fellow citizens, I am, when I say, that 'simple purgation' will prevent chronic inflammation and premature death. I do not assert this lightly. I have seen those means used for many years with the most complete success. And if Brandreth's Pills are used *first* amongst and only true public by me this result will ever continue to be experienced. Other medicines may have the same effect—but medicines may be made equally well with mine—I wish it to be understood that I, Benjamin Brandreth, and my Pills made myself and know they have the POWERS on DISEASE which I ascribe to them."

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITERS and of those who use my advertisements to sell their medicine, which nevertheless may be good, but remember, "Wolves wear Sheep's clothing sometimes."

FROM AMERICAN NEWSPAPERS.—The New York Sun says:—"Brandreth's Pills have been used among many of our friends, and in our own family we have used them nearly four years when we required medicine; in that period, no doctor save Dr. Brandreth has crossed our threshold, and no medicine besides the Doctor's Pills used. Our belief is, 'keep your bowels and blood pure,' and every kind of disease will be prevented or cured. The Brandreth Pills are eminently calculated to do this, and thereby much lessen the sum of human misery."

"The New York Evening Star says:—Brandreth's Pills are a medicine which their own intrinsic worth will always secure for them a large and ready sale.—They have deservedly a high reputation, and no family should be without a supply; no medicine has yet appeared which equals them in value."

"The New York Commercial says:—They remove all morbid humors and purify the blood.

☞ "To the whole Family of Man.—We feel both pleasure and satisfaction in recommending to all our readers, Brandreth's Vegetable Pills, as the most certain, most safe, and invaluable medicine extant—As anti-bilious and Aperient Pills, we are perfectly convinced that they stand far above all others as a certain cure in all cases of worms, scurvy, scorbutic humors, erysipelas, and all affections of the skin, dropsy, asthma, cough, gravel, piles, and lumbago, they will be found invaluable."—*Lancaster Times.*

"The New York Transcript says of Brandreth's Pills—One of our carriers some time since gave notice that he was not able to attend to the duties of his situation, in consequence of having sprained his back and side. We recommended him not to despair, but to use these Pills. He did so, and they cured him perfectly.

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Baltimore—90 South Charles st.
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Albany—Corner of Green and Hudson sts.
Pittsburgh, Pa.—196 Wood st.
Louisville, Ky.—40 Fourth street.
St. Louis, Mo.—141 Market st.
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These Offices are for the exclusive sale of the Brandreth Vegetable Universal Pills, and are sold at the uniform price of 25 cents per box, with full directions.

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No. 241 Broadway, N. Y.

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White Lead, dry and ground in oil.	Copperas.
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Together with every Chemical article in their line, all of which, being made by themselves, are confidently recommended to their customers and to the public generally, whose orders they will supply for any quantities required. feb 23—3m

CHEAP BOOKS AND STATIONERY,

WHOLESALE and Retail, South West corner of Fourth and Race streets, J. B. LIPPINCOTT & CO. (successors to Clark & Lippincott) respectfully inform the public that they keep constantly for sale a large and general assortment of THEOLOGICAL, MISCELLANEOUS, and SCHOOL BOOKS, also, a handsome assortment of plain and fancy STATIONERY, CUTLERY, &c. BLANK BOOKS of various sizes, suitable for banks, public offices, and merchants, always on hand, consisting of Letters, Journals, Day Books, Cash Books, Receipt Books, Bill Books &c. together with a general supply of Letter, Cap, and every other description of paper and Law Blanks. Paper ruled to any pattern. Book-binding executed at the shortest notice. [illegible]

VALUABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE.

THE subscriber offers for sale his property adjoining the town of Waynesville, in the county of Warren, and state of Ohio, containing between fifty and sixty acres of first rate land, thirty acres cleared and under cultivation, the balance in wood land, mostly sugar tree, with a mixture of other timber. On which there is a large and substantial brick house, forty feet front, and twenty-eight feet deep, with four rooms on a floor, and an excellent cellar under the whole; a well of good water at the door, and a cistern in the yard; a good barn, with convenient stabling attached thereto; a wagon house, corn crib and smoke house, with other out-buildings.—Also, a first rate apple orchard of grafted fruit, pear, cherry, and peach. On the premises is a tanyard, with about twenty-seven vats, a brick currying shop, a large frame bark house, which is supplied by a never failing spring of excellent water, with a fall of thirty-five feet above the level, and other good water springs on the premises. The premises command a beautiful view of the surrounding country, and an extensive prospect of the Cincinnati, Lebanon, and Springfield Turnpike road. The tanyard and buildings are all within the limits of the corporation of the town of Waynesville, and having a southern inclination on the one side and northern on the other, renders it a most favorable location for the growing of the mulberry and the culture of silk. As any one wishing to purchase will call and examine the premises, a more particular description is unnecessary.

DAVID MORGAN.

Third mo. 16th, 1839. mar 23—4t*

"Indeed I h... [illegible]... out of the— [illegible]
[illegible]
"Will you be good enough to [illegible] a barber [illegible] husband," said Dr. W[illegible].
"Oh, poor dear husband!" said the lady; "I fear he never again will know his miserable wife."
"Here she goes—there she goes!" said the landlord with a little more emphasis, and with a [illegible] of his finger, in concert with the pendulum; for the minute hand was near the [illegible]—that point which was to pay fifty dollars into his pocket, if the hand arrived at it without his suffering himself to be interrupted.
The wife in a low, bewailing tone continued her utterance—
"No! never; nor [illegible] his daughter."
"Here she goes—there she goes," almost shouted the landlord, as the minute hand advanced to the desired point.
The barber arrived; he was naturally a talkative man—and when the [illegible] some casual remark, reflecting upon the quality of the instrument he was about to use, he replied—
"Ah ha! oui, Monsieur, you say very bad razor—tres [illegible]—very fine [illegible]?"
"Here she goes—there she goes!" screamed the landlord, his head waving [illegible], and his face gathering a smile, and his whole frame in readiness to be convulsed with joy.
The barber was amazed. "Here she goes—there she goes!" he responded in the best English he could use—"Vere? vere [illegible]? I begin Vat is dat he say?"
"Shave his head at once!" interrupted the doctor while the lady sank into a chair.
"Here she goes—there she goes—gone! for the last time," cried the landlord, as the clock struck the hour of nine, and he sprang from his seat in an ecstacy of delight, screaming at the top of his voice, as he skipped about the room—
"I've won it!—I've won it!"
"What?" said the bar-keeper.
"What?" echoed the doctor.
"What?" re-echoed the wife.
"Why, the wager—fifty dollars!" But casting his eyes around the room, and missing the young men who induced him to watch the clock, he asked his bar-keeper—
"Where are those young men who supped here last night? eh? quick, where are they?"
"They went away in their wagon nearly an hour ago sir!" was the reply.
The truth flashed like a thunderbolt through his mind. They had taken his pocket book with the one hundred and seven dollars therein and decamped—a couple of swindling sharpers, with wit to back them! The story is rife on all one's tongues in the neighborhood where this affair occurred, and "the facts are not otherwise than here set down;" but we regret that the worthy landlord in endeavoring to overtake the rascals, was thrown from his own wagon, and so severely injured as to be confined to his room at the present moment, where he can watch the pendulum of his clock at his leisure.

THE SILK CULTURIST.

From the Journal of the American Silk Society.

CULTIVATION OF THE MORUS MULTICAULIS.

BY GIDEON B. SMITH.

Soil and situation. Sandy soils and high situations are always to be selected, if possible. The soil can scarcely be too sandy. Indeed the finest trees the writer ever saw, grew in a soil too sandy for any other crop. The next best is a light mould, and next to this, ordinary soil. The best situations are hill sides, and the northern sides particularly; the next, the tops of hills, and third, any high table land from which water naturally drains off during winter. If these soils are capable of producing moderate crops of corn, they are rich enough for the mulberry tree, and ought not to be manured. If the ground be too rich, and especially in level situations, the tree is kept growing too late in the fall, and does not mature its wood before the cold season arrives, and hence is incapable of withstanding severe frosts. It is to this grand error, of planting in rich grounds, that the idea that Morus Multicaulis will not stand the winter, is to be attributed, at least in part, (close planting being another cause.) Soils on which a good crop of corn, or potatoes or other roots grew last year, are abundantly rich for the mulberry. If the land has been limed, all the better; and if not, a good dressing of 30 to 50 bushels to the acre will be useful. Where the land is very poor, or when it is determined to apply manure, old well rotted stable manure may be applied. Well rotted cow yard manure is better than horse manure; but black vegetable mould from the woods is best of all, and may be applied with great benefit. When manure is used, it should be spread broad cast and ploughed in—very little benefit will be derived from "manuring in the hill."

Preparation of the soil. The ground ought to have been well ploughed in the fall; but it will do in the spring. Where the ground is not naturally very light and porous, it should be ploughed as deep as possible, that the roots may readily penetrate deeply, and thus escape the effects of summer droughts, besides receiving all the benefits of summer rains. This is a very great advantage, and ought not to be omitted. After the first deep ploughing, if the soil be light, levelling and pulverising it by harrowing, is all that is necessary. Heavy soils must be cross ploughed until they are well prepared. After the ground has been ploughed and harrowed, it may be laid off in rows by a small seed plough for planting.

The best time for planting the cuttings, is as soon as the ground can be got ready in the spring. They will not grow enough to be injured by any frost that may occur; nor will any degree of frost injure the cuttings in the ground.

Cuttings, Layers, &c. There are four kinds of cuttings, viz: *long cuttings*, (the whole branch,) short cuttings, (the branches or other wood, cut in pieces six to twelve inches long,) double cuttings, (with two buds,) and single cuttings (with one bud.) Long cuttings are laid lengthwise in the furrow, the butt end of the second being about one foot from the top end of the first, and covered about two inches deep, with a hoe. The objections to this mode are, that if all the buds grow, the trees will stand too close, and cannot make good trees; if they do not all grow, there is a loss of all the buds that fail. Short cuttings are planted in the same way, and are subject to the same objections, but in a less degree. Both are considered by the writer as affording no advantage over single cuttings, and as highly objectionable on account of the expense, the first requiring five to ten times as many buds to plant an acre, and the second three to six times as many as are required with single cuttings. Beside all this, if any part of a long cutting becomes diseased, and rots, the whole length of it is apt to be affected and lost; whereas had it been cut into single or double cuttings, many of the buds might probably have been saved. Again, if one bud gets a start before the others, it is very apt to attract all the sap of the cutting, and thus prevent the others from growing; and if it do not do this, it will generally cause the others to be of a small size. The trees, also, raised from long cuttings, are necessarily clustered in small groups, and measurably deprived of a free circulation of air, and of the advantages of the sun's rays,—all which prevent the maturity of the wood, and a full development of the branches.

The writer does not consider the chance of a bud's growing, enhanced in the least by its being on a long branch. He believes, (and his belief is founded upon his experience, as well as upon reason,) that the whole embryo of the future tree is contained in the *bud* and its latent roots, and that if properly managed, no other part of the parent wood is necessary, than just enough to furnish the *fœtal circulation* until the bud opens its leaves and forms roots, and this is only about one inch of the cutting. The writer has noticed repeatedly, that when a long branch has been planted, good sized trees have grown with scarcely any roots of their own; being left, like the rich man's son, independent of self-exertion, they were not under the necessity of making any—deriving their radical supplies from roots formed on other parts of the branch. Double cuttings are liable to the same objection, but in a still smaller, indeed in a very small degree, the only considerable objection being their requiring just double the number of buds to plant an acre that are required by single cuttings. They may be planted in the same manner as long and short cuttings, or as single cuttings, without material disadvantage in either. The writer prefers, however, planting them as he does single cuttings. It is believed by the writer, that if ten thousand buds be planted, five thousand in double cuttings and five thousand in single cuttings, there will be fifty per cent. more trees obtained, and those of a more uniform size, and of better form, from the single cuttings than from the double cuttings—more especially if the ground be sandy. Let me here observe, that sand is an invaluable ingredient in the soil for striking all kinds of cuttings; and if a small quantity were put in the furrows before putting in the cuttings, (especially where the soil is not very sandy,) the cuttings would strike root much more readily. *Single cuttings* are planted by sticking them down obliquely, the top leaning to the north and the bud on the south side of the cutting, and covering them with a hoe about two inches deep—that is, about two inches of earth being covered over the bud, and pressed firmly with the hoe or the foot. Sometimes they are planted by merely laying them flat in the furrow, the bud uppermost, covered with two inches of earth, and pressed firmly; and I am not prepared to say that the first method has any advantage over that—indeed I can see none. They are also planted, by merely dropping them in the furrow like dropping corn, without reference to the situation of the bud, and they seem to do well. When the bud happens to be on the under side of the cutting, however, the tree has to make its way around the side of the cutting, [illegible], and does not make as handsome a tree. *Layers*, properly so called, are branches of the tree bent down and confined to the ground with a forked stick, and covered over with earth. With Morus Multicaulis this mode is entirely useless. But layers are also formed by laying down the whole tree, root and all, in the furrow, and this is considered by some the most certain method of obtaining trees. I think layering in all its forms even more objectionable than long cuttings. The trees never make good roots, they grow in clusters, and of course do not make as fine trees, as cuttings; and, besides, it is impossible that more than one-fourth, if that many, of the buds can ever grow. This will appear evident from the fact, that in those places where layers and long cuttings are planted, they consider that *ten-fold* is a large allowance for the multiplication of the tree. Now it would be a very small tree that had not forty buds, and if so, those who make this allowance must calculate that only one bud in four will grow. The writer of this never yet failed to make three out of four buds grow by planting single cuttings.

There is one other kind of cutting that must not be overlooked—it may be called a variety of the single cutting. It is the joint of the main stem of trees from which the branches have been cut off. If the branch was of any considerable size, say the size of a small quill, there will be two latent buds, one on each side of the base of the branch, and when the tree is growing, as soon as the branch is cut off, these buds will generally each send forth a branch. So, when the tree is cut up into cuttings, if these joints be planted, they will generally send forth two shoots and sometimes even four. I, therefore, usually split these joints through the middle of the base of the branch, in such a manner as to leave half of the stump of the branch on each division of the joint. I always prefer these joints to cuttings taken from branches, as they are equally certain to grow, and generally produce two trees each.

The preparation of cuttings is very simple. Long cuttings require none; short cuttings only require that the branches or main stem of the tree be cut with a sharp knife into pieces six to twelve inches long. Double cuttings contain only two buds. The branch is to be cut with a sharp knife, half an inch below a bud, holding the top end of the branch in the hand, and cutting below the bud each time, thus leaving the small cut on the end below the bud. Single cuttings are divided in the same way, except that but one bud is left on each cutting. The cuttings should be planted as soon as possible after being cut. It is a good plan to have a tub of water, and let the cuttings fall into it as they are cut, and remain in it till taken out to put in the ground. They may lay in the water all night to advantage, but not longer. They may thus be cut over night, and time saved by it. Being wet when put in the ground, the earth adheres to them and prevents their drying, and most probably facilitates their making roots. Some have suggested rolling them in plaster of paris when thus wet. I have never tried it, but think it very likely to be useful.

The distance they should be planted depends upon the object in view and the quantity of land at disposal. If a permanent plantation for making Silk be the object, the rows should be six feet apart at least, and the plants three feet apart in the row. In this way, 2420 trees may be planted upon an acre. If the trees are intended to be transplanted, and the ground no object, three feet apart each way will do, and will make fine trees. This will allow 4840 to the acre. The usual distance is one foot apart in the row, and the rows three feet apart, or 14,520 to the acre. It must be observed, that when the trees are planted too close together, they neither make as fine trees nor mature their wood as well as when allowed a proper distance. Sun and a free circulation of air, are essential to the perfection of any vegetable. The foliage of the Multicaulis is so large and so abundant, that when the trees stand close together, it is impossible for the sun's rays to penetrate to the wood, or the air to pass freely among them, and hence the wood is prevented from maturing. I have seen large fields of them standing so closely that not the smallest space of the ground could be discerned without putting the branches aside; and when I have been told that these trees were killed by the ensuing winter, I was by no means surprised—the wonder is they were not killed by the sultry heats of summer also. To insure the hardiness of the Multicaulis, they must be planted at least three feet apart each way, on high situations, northern exposure, and in light or sandy soils, not too rich.

The Cultivation of the Multicaulis is simply that of keeping weeds, &c. from growing, and stirring the earth occasionally with the hoe or the cultivator. Grass and weeds are very apt to get a start in the spring, and they must be pulled out by hand carefully, when they grow near the young sprouts of the cuttings. When the cultivator is used, it should be done with care to avoid breaking off the young plants, as they are very easily destroyed in this way. If a severe drought occurs before the cuttings have fairly taken root, they should be well watered every evening; and at any time in the summer, free watering during very dry weather will repay the labor ten-fold. Slight sprinklings of water do no good,—and indeed do harm, by forming a crust and causing the ground to bake. A large field may be watered by the use of a horse and cart with a hogshead, with a small canvass or leather hose to lead the water upon the plants as the cart passes along between the rows.

Hot bed Culture. It will be nearly to late to start cuttings in hot beds by the time this reaches the reader; but it is as well to describe the process. A hot bed is formed in the usual way, any time the latter end of March. Single cuttings are stuck into the surface one inch apart one way and two inches the other, (some plant them an inch apart each way,) the top leaning to the north, the bud on the south side. Light sandy mould should be then sifted over them so as to cover the buds half an inch. Sprinkle the bed with water, and cover it with the glass or matting. Water them every day gently, merely sufficient to keep the soil moist. As soon as the plants show themselves, give them air during the warm part of the day, but shade them from the extreme heat of the sun. As soon as all danger of frost disappears, leave off the glass or other covering entirely, remove the frames and let the bed cool down; then begin to transplant the young plants by taking out the largest, with all the soil that will adhere to the roots, and plant them where they are to grow, with a trowel. Plant deep in the ground so as merely to leave the leaves above ground. Water them well as you plant them, and repeat the watering every evening for a week, unless there shall happen to be rain. Thus every few days take out the largest, until the whole are transplanted. This thinning out gives the small and tardy ones a chance to grow. The reason many persons do not succeed with hot bed culture, is, they do not let the bed *cool down* before they begin to transplant; thus exposing the young plants to *catch cold* by the sudden transition from a very warm to a cold place; and also in not planting them deep enough in the ground. We all know that a mere cutting of young wood will readily strike root and grow when merely stuck in the ground; then surely, one with roots already formed would stand a much better chance if no injurious treatment were applied to it. I have never found any difficulty in growing cuttings in hot beds, and attribute my success to the plan here laid down. The after culture with these is the same as with the others.

Leaves may be gathered from the young trees at any time without injury to the plants. I would not, however, recommend taking more than two-thirds of the leaves, and then only from the lower part of the trees, leaving the tops and ends of the branches untouched. Where the trees are planted close together, even the trees will be benefitted by this partial defoliation, (but under no other circumstances,) by the more free admission of the sun's rays, and of air, among them. It is very bad philosophy to suppose that depriving the trees of leaves can have the effect of ripening the wood when they stand at a proper distance, as the leaves are just as necessary to the proper growth and maturity of the wood as the roots are.

The above are the writer's views on the subject of cultivating the Multicaulis. He is aware that they differ widely from the opinions and practice of many others, and therefore he submits them with great deference. The practice he lays down has always been eminently successful with himself, and he sees no reason why it should not be with others. Other points connected with the subject will be discussed in their proper season.

A FINE TREE.

A gentleman lately returned from a tour in Georgia, relates an anecdote that illustrates the singular fortunes of the Morus Multicaulis tree. A gentleman in Georgia some five or six years since, obtained and planted a tree in his garden, where it had stood untouched till the last winter, when it attracted the attention of some one in the trade, who offered the owner three cents a bud for the top of it. The bargain was struck, and on cutting off the branches and counting the buds, they amounted to twelve hundred and fifty dollars, there being 41,667 buds on the tree. We believe this is the *largest* or *biggest* Multicaulis story yet—but, if mistaken, should be glad to be set right.—*American Silk Journal.*

The New York Cultivator states that fruit trees may be propagated by *planting* the scions instead of engrafting them. They should be prepared by dipping both ends in melted tallow, grafting wax, or some similar article, and then be planted horizontally, with the bud upward, and covered about three inches deep. They will produce trees that will yield fruit in four years.

Atkinson's Evening Post and Philadelphia Saturday News.

UNDER THE EDITORIAL CHARGE OF GEORGE R. GRAHAM.

SATURDAY, MARCH 30, 1839.

On motion of Thomas Armstrong, Esq. GEORGE R. GRAHAM, was this day admitted to practice as an Attorney at Law in the District Court, for the city and County of Philadelphia.

March 27, 1839.

Mr. R. J. Garwood is our authorised agent at Wheeling, Virginia, who will receive subscriptions.

B. B. Chamberlain, Esq. of New Brighton, Beaver county, Pa is appointed our agent for Beaver City, and the neighboring towns.

UNITED STATES BANK.

We are informed that Nicholas Biddle, Esq. has resigned the Presidency of the United States Bank, and that Thomas Dunlap, Esq. has been elected to the office.

THE TONE OF THE PRESS.

It cannot but be matter of regret, to those who mark attentively the general cast of thought of the articles which issue from the press of the present day, that so few are characterised by that lofty strength, and worthy tone, so necessary to elevate and improve the heart. It is not alone that the articles are nugatory in their influence, but that their tendency in too many instances is below the strict line of true morality. There is a manic effort, and with which many appear to be affected, which displays itself in quaint vulgarisms and base double entendres, and language of gross impropriety, which cannot be sufficiently denounced. It never adds any thing to the respectability of the man, and certainly detracts much from his influence. It is a lamentable evidence of imbecility of mind, and should be turned from as fraught with danger to the public weal.

If ever the liberty of this country is assailed successfully, it must be assailed through the press. Let that but maintain a propriety of tone,—let it inculcate principles of pure patriotism, of sound morality, and above all of religion undefiled, and the nation is safe from invasion without, or commotion within. But let a licentious press, prey as a gangrene upon the vitals of the nation, and virtue be assailed, through its influence, in the unguarded citadel of the hearts of the young—let a laxity of morals be applauded, and licentiousness be made the subject of jest, and its doctrines be unblushingly paraded in the public prints, and be thrust in at the door of the virtuous,—let religion be mocked, and things most holy be scoffed at and held up to scorn, and the willing hearts of millions cannot save the nation from its doom. The flood gates of ruin will be opened upon the country, and the nation will be undone.

No man can, and no man who has the least concern for his reputation as a sound thinker dare deny the influence of the public press in the United States. It is the pillar upon which liberty rests, and any thing which in the least degree impairs its strength, is of direful moment to every freeman.

It is cheering to the heart, however, to see occasionally a paper starting up with "*morality*" proudly inscribed upon its banner, and with a fearless tone battling its way through opposition, to the proud pre-eminence of being a successful defender of right, with an editor who has "the heart to do, and the soul to dare." We make these remarks by way of welcoming to the field, "The North American," a paper just started in this city, with the most flattering prospects, and with the best principles. It intends to be the determined advocate of right, and the inveterate foe of immorality. Let it but be true to its principles, and not, like many pretenders, circulate the bane, as well as the antidote.

FAIR PROFITS.

It is stated in a New York paper that a person last year received a small invoice of the Morus Multicaulis seed from Canton, which cost then about four dollars per pound. It was afterward re-sold several times, at a constantly increased price, and a small parcel is said to have been sold at one hundred dollars per pound. The price has since abated a little, and the present market rate may be quoted at about eighty dollars per pound.

MILITARY.

The Army and Navy Chronicle states that Major General Macomb was to have left Washington on Thursday the 22d inst. for Florida where he is to take the command of affairs. There is no truth in the report that several companies had been ordered from Carlisle to proceed to Maine.

THE CASE OF JUDGE DARLINGTON

It appears from the Harrisburg Keystone that the Supreme Court has fixed the 2d day of April next for the argument, in this city, of the writ of *quo warranto* against Judge Darlington, of Chester, to inquire upon what authority he holds his seat upon the bench. The question is one of great importance, involving the principle of judicial rotation under the amended constitution, and is not simply the case of Judge Darlington, but of all future judges of the Courts of Common Pleas. The Attorney General and J. M. Porter are counsel for the Commonwealth, and John Sergeant and Mr. Meredith for the respondent.

STEAM BOAT BURNED!!

On Friday morning last, the elegant new steamboat NEW YORK, which plies between New Haven and New York, was burned to the water's edge while lying at the wharf. She had a large quantity of freight on board—the loss of which, together with the boat is estimated at $50,000—partly insured. She was to have left that morning for New York. The fire was first seen in and near a pile of wood on deck, near one of the boilers—but whether it proceeded from accident or design, was not ascertained.

EARTHQUAKE AT MARTINIQUE.

Further particulars of the late earthquake at Martinique, mention that of 1700 houses in Port Royal, only eighteen were left standing; four hundred persons lost their lives; and many more were greatly injured. The loss in the buildings alone, is estimated at twenty millions seven hundred thousand francs.

JUDICIAL.

On Monday morning Judge King delivered the opinion of the court on the application for a new trial in the case of Williams for the murder of Carney. The application was rejected on the ground that the reasons were altogether insufficient to justify the court in granting the prisoner another trial. The sentence has not as yet been pronounced.

WATERING THE MULTICAULIS.

The Journal of the American Silk Society says, that during very dry weather in the fore part of the summer, nothing will pay the cultivator better, than frequent and copious watering of the young plants. Slight watering does no good. A hogshead can be placed upon a cart, and with a small hose the water can be directed upon the plants as the cart passes along. It may seem a laborious affair to water a field of plants in this way, but on trial it will be found to pay better than any other employment the same labor can be applied to.

JUDGE WILKINSON.

Judge Wilkinson and a Mr. Murdough who, our readers will remember, were indicted for killing an individual at the Galt House in Louisville, have been acquitted by the jury. Eleven of the jurors were for rendering a verdict of "not guilty" without leaving the box, but the twelfth objected to that course. A shameful prostitution of the high character of jurors. The morals of a community are sorely endangered, when crime can thus hide its head under the protecting wing of a jury.

THE PRESBYTERIAN CASE DECIDED.

This case came up for trial before the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania for the Eastern District, December Term, *Nisi Prius*, Second Period, before his honor, Molton C. Rogers, Associate Judge of said Court, on Monday, March 4th, at 10 o'clock. The case was the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania ex relatione Jas. Todd, John K. Neff, Frederick A. Raybold, George W. M'Clelland, William Darling, and Thomas Fleming,

versus

Ashbel Green, William Latta, Thos. Bradford, Solomon Allen, Cornelius C. Cuyler, and Geo. C. Potts.

QUO WARRANTO, &c.

Counsel for Plaintiffs—William M. Meredith, George Wood, of *New York*, and Josiah Randall, Esquires.

Counsel for Defendants—John Sergeant, Joseph R. Ingersoll, William C. Preston, of South Carolina, and Francis W. Hubbell, Esquires.

The issue of the case was to decide the question which of the two bodies which were organised on the 17th day of May, 1838, in the Seventh Presbyterian Church, in Ranstead Court, Philadelphia, is the legal and true General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church in the United States of America, as incorporated by Act of Assembly of the Legislature of Pennsylvania, in the year 1799.

On the first day of the trial but eleven jurors were impanelled, and on the morning of the fifth the following gentlemen were duly sworn and affirmed, viz:

Charles Wagner,	Miller N. Everley,
James Simpson,	Richard C. Dickinson,
Lewis Quandale,	John Burk,
George Slocke,	Charles Barrington,
Isaac James,	Samuel Baker,
William S. Greiner,	Edward R. Myers.

Josiah Randall, Esquire, opened the case on behalf of the relators, by introducing a historical sketch of the formation of the first Presbytery in the United States, about one hundred and thirty years ago—also of the erection of the Synod of Philadelphia—the division thereof into two Synods—and the establishment of the General Assembly, in the year 1788. This historical sketch he continued to 1799, when the Trustees of the General Assembly were incorporated.—He then proceeded to give an account, from the records of the Assembly, of the erection of the exscinded Synods, by which it appeared that the Synod of Albany was created in 1803; an overture was sent up to the General Assembly in 1812, requesting its division. It was accordingly divided, and the Synod of Geneva formed. In 1821, the Synod of Geneva was divided, and the Synod of Genesee constituted. The Synod of Pittsburgh was divided in 1825, and the Synod of Western Reserve constituted.

In 1829, the General Assembly erected the Synod of Utica.

Mr. R. remarked, that the presbyteries embraced in these Synods, continued to act with the others, their rights never called in question, and their fellowship unchallenged, till 1837.—He then stated, that on certain questions there was, unhappily, a difference of opinion in the church, and that the terms Old School and New School were used to designate this difference.—He would use them for convenience, without attaching an objectionable meaning to either.—These parties had long existed in the Presbyterian Church, and had been nearly equal in number. Sometimes one party had the majority and sometimes the other. In the Assembly of 1831, 1832, 1833, and 1834, the New School had a majority. In 1835, the Old School preponderated. In 1836, the New School had a majority again. In the Assembly of 1837, the Old School had a small majority, and, by an act unparalleled in the pages of ecclesiastical history, dark as those pages are, adopted a course of policy to secure a majority in future on their side. This act was the resolutions declaring the Synods of Geneva, Genesee, Utica, and Western Reserve, to be out of the Church, and no part thereof.

Mr. R. then gave a brief account of the meeting of the General Assembly of 1838, of the rejection of the commissioners from the presbyteries within those exscinded synods, and other circumstances which led the General Assembly (as he said) to consider the chair vacated, and to appoint a new moderator, by whom the Assembly was duly organised. By the General Assembly thus constituted, the trustees were appointed at whose instance this suit is brought. Mr. R. here stated the great question at issue, Whether Messrs. Todd, Neff, Raybold, M'Clelland, Darling and Flemming, elected by the New School Assembly, are Trustees of the General Assembly, of the Presbyterian Church of the United States, or whether the real and legal Trustees are Messrs. Green, Potts, Latta, Bradford, Allen, and Cuyler, who were elected by the Old School Assembly.

Mr. R. proceeded. He read the Act of the Legislature of Pennsylvania, incorporating the Trustees of the General Assembly: also the writ of *Quo Warranto* served upon the defendants, and their pleas in defence; he then read, from the Constitution of the Church, the mode appointed for electing trustees: also extracts from the Constitution as amended in 1821. He stated that the exscinded presbyteries were then in existence, and took part in ratifying the new Constitution. He proceeded to show, from the book, how Presbyteries and the Assembly were constituted. He then read, from the Minutes of the Assembly, the record of the formation of the exscinded synods.

Mr. R. proceeded to read extracts from the records of the Assembly, showing that it had extended its jurisdiction over the territory of the exscinded synods for thirty-six years; that the validity of their presbyteries, in all this time, had not been questioned. He commenced with The Records of the Assembly of 1801, and read the order of that Assembly appointing missionaries to labor in the region embraced within those synods.

He proceeded to show from the records of the Assembly that the Presbyteries of Oneida, Genessee, Onondago, and Cayuga, contributed to the Assembly's missionary and commissioners' funds the funds of the Theological Seminary at Princeton, the Education Society and others from 1801, up to 1838, the time that they were declared to be out of the Church.

Mr. Randall continued to read from the printed minutes of the Presbyterian General Assembly, and called the attention of the Court to the statistical reports of the churches and ministers, by which it appeared that a number of the ministers belonging to presbyteries other than those within the bounds of the four obnoxious or exscinded synods, and in undisputed connexion with the General Assembly, are now, and have heretofore been, pastors of Congregational churches. He said this was the case with several presbyteries belonging to the Synod of Albany, and others. He referred to several cases of that kind, and offered to read the minutes of the General Assembly of 1837 as evidence in support of his positions, when Mr. Hubbell, as counsel for the defendants, objected thereto.

Mr. Hubbell addressed the court at considerable length in support of his objection. He said, the issue joined between the relators and the defendants, and which was to be determined by the Court and jury, was virtually which of the two bodies claiming so to be was the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church in the United States, as incorporated by the Act of the Legislature of Pennsylvania. For what purpose, then, did the counsel for the relators wish to introduce the records of the proceedings of the General Assembly of 1837? Was it for the purpose of showing that the General Assembly had then dismembered itself—and, as a consequence, was destroyed by its own acts? If so, the evidence was irrelative to the case, for the counsel had in his opening speech, admitted the fact of the continued existence or establishment of the General Assembly of 1837—after the acts of that body in relation to the four synods—the very acts of which they so loudly complain.—They have acknowledged that there was no dismemberment then—that the General Assembly did not destroy itself, by committing suicide.—This was fully admitted by the circumstances attending the organization of the General Assembly of 1838. Was it then the object of the relators to show that the officers of 1837 were displaced by them on account of mis-performance of their respective duties, at the organization of the General Assembly of 1838? He supposed this was their object, and if so, he objected to their coming into the camp of their opponents to seek for support—to search for evidence to sustain their course of proceedings. He hoped that the Court would not sanction it. He positively denied that the General Assembly of 1838 had refused to allow the commissioners from the presbyteries within the bounds of the four *exscinded* synods to take their seats in that Assembly. It was true that certain persons claiming to be commissioners to that Assembly, had tendered their commissions to the clerks for examination, and the clerks, acting as the committee on commissions, had rejected said commissions, but the General Assembly *itself* had not rejected these commissions. That body had never passed upon them—no opportunity had been afforded so to do. Other individuals, he admitted, had made certain motions to correct the roll, which was *incomplete* as reported and read by the clerks, which motions were made before the Assembly was *full organised*, and the moderator declared said motions to be out of order at the time they were made and refused then to receive them. Now if the moderator then presiding, and the clerks, had acted improperly—if they had refused to do their duty in organising the house—and, in consequence of that refusal, were displaced from office by the Assembly, as the relators contend, why should *they* go back to 1837, and endeavor to find justification of their conduct in the proceedings of the General Assembly of that year.

The Court queried of Mr. Hubbell if they intended to introduce the proceedings of the General Assembly of 1837, as evidence on the part of the defendants.

Perhaps not, said he: but if we do, we would choose to introduce them ourselves. Suppose, said he, the plaintiffs say that the moderator and the clerks in 1838 rejected certain commissioners improperly, or violated the order of the house; are they to be allowed also to allege that this was done, because the Assembly of 1837 committed an error—if such error was then committed? Would it not be manifestly wrong. We intend, said Mr. H. to prove that the General Assembly of 1838 did not reject any body—that the doors were open to all commissioners from regularly constituted presbyteries. We cannot permit the gentlemen to allege that bad motives influenced the officers of the incipient, and, as yet, unorganised Assembly of 1838, and caused the exclusion of certain commissioners.

He had not objected to the minutes which were read yesterday, though he considered them irrelevant and foreign to the question at issue between the parties to this suit. But, now, as the relators propose to go back to 1837, let us (said he) be the masters of our own reasons.

Mr. Ingersoll also contended that diving in this manner into the proceedings of the General Assembly of 1837, would be making a false issue. He considered it improper to allow them so to do, as the Assembly of 1837 was dissolved when it adjourned, *sine die*—and a new General Assembly was constituted by the Presbyteries in 1838, as though the former Assembly had never existed.

Mr. Randall replied, and gave his reasons for offering the record of the proceedings of the Assembly of 1837, in evidence. He stated that his object was to show that the four exscinded Synods were recognised by the General Assembly in 1837, as being then integral parts of the Presbyterian Church;—that they had been cut off and excluded, not only without conviction of error, but without a trial: and that this part of the Church had been arbitrarily and unjustly disfranchised, by collusion;—by design—and not by mistake, as the defendants alleged. These proceedings were necessary to a right understanding of what took place at the organisation of the General Assembly in 1838.

We have given the remarks of Mr. Randall thus far, as the documentary evidence produced by that gentleman, was not the subject of dispute, and which in fact has become in relation to the Presbyterian Church, matter of history.

In May, 1838, the annual session of the General Assembly commenced, and as might be expected, the process of excision, caused great difficulties. Delegates from the excinded Synods, presented their credentials to the usual officers, the clerks, who declined to enrol their names. The Moderator of the past session, Dr. *Elliott*, took his seat in the Assembly, held in the Seventh Presbyterian Church, according to the usual form. Dr. *Patton*, of N. Y. offered resolutions; the Moderator declared them out of order; he appealed, and the Moderator made the same decision as to his appeal. Dr. *Elliott*, after the report of the clerks, inquired if any delegates were present, whose names had been omitted. Dr. *Mason*, of N. Y. then presented the commissions from the excinded districts, and was declared by the chair to be out of order. He appealed, and that was also declared to be irregular. The Rev. Mr. *Cleveland*, of Michigan, then moved that Dr. *Beman*, of N. Y. be appointed Moderator, *pro tem* and put the question to the Assembly. The ayes were general; there being but few negatives; but whether the voting was universal, was disputed. At this time great confusion occurred—much noise—and the evidence was contradictory upon the opportunity and the generality of voting, and the conduct of the respective parties. The Moderator thus chosen, Dr. *Beman*, proceeded to organize in the usual manner, and the body of New School delegates, including the excinded portions, adjourned to the First Presbyterian Church; and among other business, elected the six gentlemen named as Relators, to the office of Trustees. The remaining body also organised and transacted business.

It is not our purpose to offer opinions, or adopt the evidence on either side, but merely to furnish an intelligible view of the points in controversy, and the history of the events which have evolved them.

The charge of the Judge ruled the law in favor of the Relators in emphatic language. He held the excinding resolution to be unconstitutional and void, and on the question of organisation he charged the Jury that if the delegates were prevented from hearing the question, or voting, by the clamors, art or measures of the New School party, or the audience, then the Dr. *Beman* Assembly was irregular formed, and the Relators must fail in this issue; but if they believed that the confusion was the act of the defendants, or those who supported the Dr. *Elliott* house, then they could take no advantage of their own wrong act, and the verdict must be for the plaintiffs.

The Jury retired for a few minutes and returned to the Court a *verdict of Guilty against the defendants*.

The discussion to the Jury was ably conducted by Messrs. *Meredith* and *Wood* for the plaintiffs, and by Messrs. *Ingersoll* and *Preston* for the defendants. The leading counsel for the Relators, *Josiah Randall, Esq.* was their original counsel and legal adviser during 1837, and yielded the prominent position in the argument to which he was entitled, in order to open the cause of the plaintiffs to the Jury; it is spoken of as a masterly effort. The evidence of the defendants was fully opened by F. W. Hubbell, Esq.

The consequences of the judgment upon this verdict will be according to the eleventh sect. of the act of 1836—"If any person, &c. be found or adjudged guilty of usurping or intruding into, or unlawfully holding or exercising the office, franchise, privilege or power mentioned in such writ, the Court shall give judgment that such defendant be ousted and altogether excluded from such office, franchise, privilege or power, and that the Commonwealth, or party suing such writ, as the case may be, recover costs from the Defendant."

It is understood that the law laid down by Judge Rogers will be considered by the Court in Bank, on a motion for a new trial.

We have given our readers the most important facts, for many of which we are indebted to the "*News*" of this city, and for others to our neighbor of the United States Gazette. A full report of the whole case which we understand is to be published, would require more than thirty columns.

MR. COMBE.

It appears that Mr. Combe in one of his lectures on Phrenology, shocked the sense of propriety of the audience by declaring it to be proper to visit promiscuously naked statues. He denominated our objections to it prejudice, and appealed, as he said, to our good sense to banish it; deeming the practice essential to physical education, and necessary to a mother to discern deformity in her children. A correspondent of the United States Gazette deprecating the tendency of the doctrine, adopts language which must be expressive of the feeling of a sober minded and reflective people.

"Whatever may be said in favor of this naked theory, we are convinced that the evils to flow from its adoption are inevitably and necessarily greater than any we may suffer by its exclusion. Disclaiming all prudery of mind, we are satisfied this sentiment, deep, strong and national, is founded alike on virtue and reason, and with however good intent it may be made, its tendency is assuredly to open an avenue through which access may be had to the citadel of virtue."

THE WILL OF DR. BARTHORP.

The validity of the will of the late Dr. Barthorp is attempted to be contested before the Surrogate, which has caused a great excitement in the village of Kinderhook. The entire population of the village we believe have taken sides for and against the will as it is. The estate, it is said, will not fall short of $150,000. The testator has devised certain specified legacies something like $50,000; among which were the sums of $10,000 to his widow—$3000 each, to the seamstresses society of New York and Philadelphia—and $15,000 for the establishment of an infirmary in the village of Kinderhook. The residue of the estate, we understand, is to be appropriated to charitable institutions, at the discretion somewhat of the executors.

Extract of a letter, received at the Philadelphia Exchange, dated

"MONTEVIDEO, Jan. 20, 1839.

"The Government has declared war against Buenos Ayres, and are fitting out an expedition in conjunction with the French. Produce is high and getting scarce, from the increasing demand."

A TREATY.

The Globe publishes officially a treaty of commerce and navigation between the U. States and Sardinia, concluded and signed at Genoa on the 26th of last November, between Nathaniel Niles, Special Agent on the part of this Government, and the Sardinian Secretary of State, and ratified by both Governments, the ratifications having been exchanged at Washington on the 18th of the present month.

Monthly Fashions.—We have received from L. A. Godey, his monthly report of Ladies' Fashions, which he proposes to furnish beautifully colored for the exceeding low price of one dollar per annum, to subscribers in any part of the United States. These Fashions are arranged by one of our most celebrated *modistes*, and may be relied upon as correct in every respect.

Music.—Mr. Osborne has just published the "Maid of Wyoming"—a neat little air, the poetry of which, as well as the music, are attributed to Henry J. Gray, a blind lad not fifteen years of age, and at present a pupil of the Pennsylvania Institution for the Blind.

We are requested to say that the work recently published, and entitled *Doctor Bell's Lessons on the Human Frame*, was not written by Doctor John Bell, Editor of "Select Medical Library, and Eclectic Journal of Medicine," and author of "Health and Beauty," and of "Baths and Mineral Waters."

FRANK JOHNSON.

Frank Johnson gives a concert at the Assembly Buildings this evening at eight o'clock. Those who remember the unfortunate state of the weather when Frank asked, and we have no doubt would have received, a benefit at the Philadelphia Museum, a few weeks since, should not forget him upon this occasion.

THE FIFTEEN GALLON LAW.

The Massachusetts Legislature, after a discussion of nine days, have rejected the new license bill, called the bill of compromise, by a vote of 298 to 159; thus sustaining the fifteen gallon law, and abolishing all licenses.

TEMPERANCE.

The following remarks were made by Mr. Purviance, of Butler Co. in favor of the resolution to give the people the right of determining by vote whether ardent spirits should be sold in the several wards, boroughs and townships of this commonwealth. We regret that we cannot find space for the entire effort in our columns, but the following passage will be read with interest:

In Rhode Island and New Hampshire laws have been passed giving to the people the right of determining the question of license. In Maine, during the last session of her legislature, a bill repealing the whole license law of the State, and forbidding the sale of ardent spirits in less quantity that twenty-eight gallons, was on a motion to put it to the people for their ayes and noes, lost by a single vote in the Senate. In Tennessee a bill passed the legislature, repealing the whole license law, and making the retail of spirituous liquors a misdemeanor. In Massachusetts a bill passed both Houses, by a vote of more than two thirds of each House, forbidding the retail of ardent spirits in less quantities than fifteen gallons, under a penalty of twenty dollars for each offence. The people of Virginia, Kentucky, Missouri, Michigan, Louisiana and other states, have petitioned their respective Legislatures for aid in crushing the Hydra headed Monster—INTEMPERANCE. The people of New York ask for precisely what is contained in the bill we are considering, whilst Vermont has made a report giving to the people the right of saying yea or nay to the further traffic in intoxicating liquors. The Green Mountain boys, worthy sons of worthy sires, have resolved that they will no longer sully by intemperance, the fair fame of that country for which they and their ancestors so earnestly struggled and so freely shed their blood. They have resolved that valor, the spontaneous growth of their native hills, which covered them during the Revolution with never fading laurels, shall no longer be sullied by intemperance—liberty's most deadly as well as most insidious foe. Shall Pennsylvania be behind her sister States? For one, I answer no; I am ready for the work of reform, and earnestly invoke my fellow Representatives to come now to the rescue. I have said that considerations of public policy should urge us to immediate legislation on the subject, and this proposition I shall proceed to show. From 1817 to 1837, as appears by the reports of the Secretary of the Treasury of the U. States, seventy eight millions of gallons of distilled spirits were imported into the United States, which estimated at fifty cents per gallon, amounts to the sum of thirty millions of dollars. From 1821 till 1837, as appears by the same reports, sixty-one millions of gallons of wine were consumed in the United States, which estimated at one dollar per gallon, and added to the estimate of imported distilled spirits consumed, produces the startling sum of one hundred millions of dollars paid to foreign countries for liquid fire,—a sum four times larger than that which constructed your mighty and magnificent system of Internal improvement. It will be observed that this includes nothing more than the wine and spirits imported into the country between the periods named, leaving to be added the immense quantity of spirits distilled at home, swelling the actual cost of liquors consumed in the United States, to more than three hundred millions of dollars in less than twenty years.

FROM TEXAS.

By the arrival of the steam packet Cuba, Capt. Carson, in 40 hours from Galveston, we have received Houston papers to March, inclusive. They contain no later intelligence from the Indian frontier.

Two companies of volunteers left Houston on Monday the 11th inst. for the frontier. This force it was supposed, would be sufficient to restore complete tranquility to the settlement in that section, and induce the planters to proceed with confidence in their agricultural labors.

Col. Wells, from Bexar, arrived at Houston on the 11th inst. He states that the western counties continue tranquil. Bexar presents a very busy, bustling appearance. The Mexican settlers are opening new farms in every direction around the city.

DR. DYOTT AGAIN.

The Grand Jury in, and for, the city and county of Philadelphia, have returned a true bill in the Court of Criminal Sessions against Dr. Dyott for fraudulent insolvency.

The charges are set forth in the following counts:—

"1. Colluding and contriving with T. B. & C. W. Dyott, to conceal goods, value $100,000.
2. Fraudulently conveying to T. B. & C. W. Dyott, goods, value $50,000.
3. Colluding and contriving with T. W. Dyott, Jr. to conceal goods, value $50,000.
4. Fraudulently conveying to T. W. Dyott, Jr. goods, value $3000.
5. Colluding and contriving, with M. B. Dyott, to conceal goods, value $30,000.
6. Colluding and contriving, with W. Wells, to secrete $500 in money.
7. Fraudulently conveying to Julia Dyott furniture, value $1000.
8. Concealing goods and merchandise, value $50,000.
9. Concealing $200,000 in money.
10. Concealing $100,000 in money.
11. Concealing $10,000 in money.

All with the expectation to receive future benefit to himself, and with intent to defraud his creditors."

CATLIN'S INDIAN GALLERY

Is opened in the saloon over the Arcade, and merits the attention of the public for its novelty, as well as the great variety of Indian curiosities collected during seven years residence among the natives.

Mr. Catlin has with great industry painted the portraits of several hundred Indian chiefs and remarkable women. A large number of views on the upper Missouri and upper Mississippi rivers where the landscapes presented remarkable features, &c. &c. We had intended to have given a more extended notice now, but are obliged to delay it till our next.

Exhibition open day and evening.

LEGISLATURE ADJOURNED.

A correspondent of the National Gazette of this city writes, that the House adjourned without passing the improvement bill inasmuch as it did not contain the feature of *a million and a quarter for repairs*. Both Houses stand adjourned until the seventh of May next.

TEN DAYS LATER.

By the arrival of the packet ship Roscoe, Captain Delano, at New York, from Liverpool, whence she sailed on the 20th February, news has been received from Liverpool ten days later.

A steamer, probably the Great Western, was seen by the Roscoe, on the 8th inst. in lon. 53.

A diving company has been at work on the wreck of the Pennsylvania, and previous to the departure of the Roscoe, had got goods to the amount of about 6,000*l.*

The proceedings of Parliament up to the 20th of February are received, but they contain nothing of importance to our readers.

Lord Normandy was sworn in as Colonial Secretary on the 22d of February. His successor in the government of Ireland had not yet been named.

The Morning Chronicle announces the appointment of Mr. Labouchere as under secretary for the colonies, in the place of Sir George Grey.

A reconciliation is said to have taken place between Lords Brougham and Durham, and the facts of an interview at Lord Wellesley's, through whose instrumentality the arrangement is said to have been effected, are before the public.

The Morning Herald of Feb. 23d says:—

A meeting of the West India Association was held yesterday afternoon, to take into consideration the alarming state of the sugar estates in Jamaica and other settlements where the negro apprentices had refused to work, at which it was resolved that many of the serious losses to which the planters were exposed, were to be attributed to the conduct of the Governor Sir Lionel Smith, the undue interference of the Baptist missionaries, and the false impression that most of the negroes had acquired, that they were entitled to their ground, and huts rent free.

BLOCKADE OF MEXICO.

Four closely printed columns of the London Times are occupied by a correspondence between the Directors of the South American and Mexican Association and the Foreign Office, respecting the French blockade of the ports of Mexico and Buenos Ayres. The effects of those blockades are represented as being highly injurious to British Commerce, and in fact destructive, as connected with those nations.—Several vessels despatched with cargoes from England for Mexico, had returned to England.

SPAIN.

The following letter from the Spanish correspondent of the London Herald, gives the latest intelligence from that kingdom:

ELIZONDO, Feb. 21—9 o'clock, P. M.

"I have hardly sufficient courage to make known to you that General Marotto has caused to be shot at Estella these brave and pure Carlists, Generals Francisco Garcia, Guergue, Pablo, Santz, and Carmona, the latter chief of the staff of the army of Navarre; also the Intendant-general Uriz, and the secretary attached to the war department, Ibanez. It was expected that on the next day seven other officers of distinction would be shot.

"General Marotto, with 8000 infantry and 900 cavalry, is operating in the Ribera of Navarre; it is said that he intends to attack Sodosa, and if successful, open a communication with Arragon."

AMUSEMENTS.

Chesnut street Theatre.—The light comedian Mr. BALLS, takes his benefit this evening, with *Fontainbleau*, or Our Way in France—the King and the Freebooter, and Three and the Deuce.

At the *Walnut street Theatre*, EL HYDER, with the horses, and Gaspardo the Gondolier, &c.

Chinese Collection, at Philadelphia Museum every day and evening till 9 o'clock.

American Museum corner of Fifth and Chesnut streets, every day and evening. Mr. SEELINE, the Comic Lecturer, gives his laughable delineations of Men and Manners. Also the Conflagration of Moscow, Natural Curiosities, Cosmorama, &c.

Circus,—Chesnut street below Ninth,—the rare, living animals, Giraffe, Elephants, Serpents, &c. &c. of the Zoological Institute, every day and evening.

At the *Philadelphia Museum*—the charming little vocalists Misses Mary and Rosina Shaw have their concert this (Saturday) afternoon at 4 o'clock.

Mr. Keyzer's third grand concert on Monday evening, April 1st.

Mrs. Watson and Miss Wells appear on Tuesday evening at the *Assembly Buildings*, southwest corner Tenth and Chesnut street.

Frank Johnson gives a musical soiree, similar to those at Musards in Paris this evening at 8 o'clock.

Catlin's Indian Gallery in the saloon over the Arcade every day and evening.

THE MURDER NEAR LANCASTER.

All doubts as to the identity of the person who murdered the Pedlar near Lancaster some time since, have, by a train of events been removed. The person who perpetrated the horrible crime, appears to be a man by the name of Kobler, alias Zimmerman, alias Mott.

On the 21st of February, he, in company with another man, also a German, whom he called his servant, came to Philadelphia, and lodged at a tavern in Water street, boarded afterward at Mr. Weil's tavern, in Callowhill street, below Second, leaving which he took up his abode at Mr. Ziegler's tavern, corner of Callowhill street and Old York Road, and removing from thence he stopped at the Washington Guard Hotel, in Vine street, near Second.

About the 7th or 8th inst. Kobler and the other German, his servant, started from their lodging house, each being provided with a gun, saying they intended to "go a gunning," and they have not since returned. A trunk they left behind having been examined, it was found to contain a tin box, such as are frequently carried by pedlers of jewellery, a sack, a few straps, a shirt, very bloody—*all recognised as having once belonged to the unfortunate Zellerbach!*

There is now little doubt as to the identity of the individual who committed the murder; and the only doubt in the matter is as to his present whereabouts.

The rewards now offered for his apprehension, we understand, amount, in the aggregate, to $1050—$200 by the Mayor of Lancaster, $500 by the Governor, and $250 by his friends in this city.

Kobler, the suspected person is a stout man, five feet nine or ten inches high, stooped shoulders, dark complexion, full face, wears small rings in his ears, wore a brown frock coat and striped pantaloons. His servant calls himself Lewis Willman, and is a man five feet five inches high, has light hair and light complexion.—*Ledger.*

Beavers, foxes, wild turkeys, and girls are scarce in Ohio, and rather difficult to catch.

Pennsylvania Le[gislature]

HOUSE.—Messrs. G. R. Smith, C[illegible]man, Ryan, Carpenter, Pray, Brittain, Helf[fenstein], and Crispin, presented memorials for [and] against any alteration in the auction law; and against the license law; against an out-lock at Black's Eddy: against the division [of] Spring Garden; against change of the law [in] relation to pawnbrokers; for changing the m[ode] of electing the Commissioners of the North[ern] Liberties.

The bill making appropriations for the S[tate] works was again taken up, and amended so as to reduce the appropriations as follows:—T[he] North Branch division to $500,000; Sinne[mahoning] line, to $150,000; Erie Extension, $500,000; Wiconisco Feeder, to $100,000.

Afternoon Session.—The supplementary [bill] from the Senate, in relation to the location of t[he] Philadelphia and Trenton Railroad through t[he] district of Kensington, was upon the motion [of] Mr. Brittain referred to the members from t[he] city and county. The appropriation bill w[as] again taken up, and the appropriation for t[he] construction of a continuous railroad from Cha[m]bersburg to Pittsburgh was amended, giving [to] that work, $150,000—and agreed to, yeas [illegible] nays 25. When the House adjourned.

SENATE.—Mr. Fraley (city) occupied the wh[ole] of the morning in a speech upon the bill for th[e] payment of the troops.

In the afternoon, there was nothing done [of] any importance.

March 20.

HOUSE.—Mr. Brodhead offered a preamble setting forth that the State Geologist had n[ot] made deposites of specimens of ore, fossils, &c. as provided for by law; and a resolution refe[r]ring the subject to the Judiciary Committee, [to] consider the propriety of repealing the law pr[o]viding for the survey, or so amending it as to [in]sure a compliance with all its provisions, wh[ich] was laid on the table. Mr. Helffenstein, fr[om] Committee on Ways and Means, reported a b[ill] vesting in the United States jurisdiction ov[er] parcels of land in the townships of Oxford a[nd] Passyunk, in the county of Philadelphia. M[r.] Helffenstein, from Select Committee, reporte[d] a bill incorporating the Delaware and Schuy[l]kill Railroad Company. The bill incorporati[ng] the Bald Eagle Railroad and Mining Compa[ny] passed third reading.

Afternoon Session.—The whole of the afte[r]noon was consumed in the consideration of t[he] subject of the refusal of H. Beatty to testify be[fore] the committee, in the case of Mr. Mon[t]gomery, charged as the author of an offensiv[e] article, published in the Pennsylvania Courant, &c. The result was the passage of a resolution to bring said Beatty before the bar of the House to answer for a contempt, and that the Speaker draw his warrant to that effect. The House the[n] adjourned.

SENATE.—Mr. Strohm reported a bill for the suppression of select societies, bound together by unlawful oaths. A bill was passed to furnish each public library with a copy of the pamphlet laws and of the journals of the Legislature. A bill, supplementary to an act to incorporate and endow the Pennsylvania Institution for the in[struction] of the Blind, was passed. The bill fo[r] the payment of the troops was again taken up and Mr. Ball and Mr. Parsons addressed the Se[n]ate.

Afternoon Session.—The local appropriation bill was under consideration, and occupied th[e] whole of the afternoon.

March 21.

SENATE.—In the Senate, Mr. Ewing and Mr. Williams spoke upon the bill to pay the troops—nothing else was done.

HOUSE.—In the House, the appropriation bill was again taken up—the third section being under consideration, Mr. T. S. Smith's amendment to purchase the West Philadelphia Railroad for the purpose of avoiding the inclined plane on the river Schuylkill. Mr. Brittain moved to amend the amendment, so as to give the Canal Commissioners discretionary power to purchase any road. Not agreed to—yeas 41, nays 48.

The question upon Mr. Smith's amendment was taken, and negatived. Yeas 40, nays 48. Several other divisions were variously amended.

The afternoon session was wholly taken up in the consideration of the appropriation bill. The section authorising the Governor to subscribe to the capital stock of the Danville and Pottsville Railroad Company the sum of thirty thousand dollars, was agreed to. A motion to reconsider the first section was agreed to. And being under consideration was variously amended—when the House adjourned.

March 22.

HOUSE.—The first section of the general appropriation bill being again under consideration, it was amended, and on the motion to transcribe it for a third reading, it was decided in the negative by a majority of nine votes—the yeas 43, and nays 52. Thus has one week's labor been lost in a moment.

Afternoon Session.—The bill to incorporate a company to supply this borough with water, was lost.

SENATE.—Mr. Williams concluded his speech upon the bill to pay the troops. He was followed by Gen. Miller, and Mr. Pearson.

Afternoon Session.—The total appropriation bill was considered. A motion was made to amend it by adding a list of general appropriations nearly as large and diversified as that which was defeated in the House. Before the question was taken the Senate adjourned.

March 23.

HOUSE.—The House resolved to meet again this afternoon. Mr. Chandler, from the Committee on Ways and Means, reported a bill to increase the capital of the Philadelphia Loan Company, and for borrowing three millions of dollars of said Institution. The joint resolution of yesterday, by Mr. Flenniken, to provide for the repairs of the canals and railroads, and to continue the improvement of the State—by which the following sums are specifically appropriated, to wit:

To avoid the Inclined Plane at Columbia,	$32,000
For commencing Reservoirs on the Eastern and Western sides of the Allegheny Mountains,	100,000
For laying Trails on Columbia and Portage Railroads,	407,000
For purchasing new locomotives and Ropes for Columbia and Portage railroads,	144,000
For repairs required on the different lines of Canal and Railroads on the first day of February, 1839,	1,000,000
To pay debts due for Repairs, other than the Breach at Huntington,	300,000
For damages, pay for Canal Commissioners, pay of Engines not connected with the extension,	80,000
The North Branch Division of Pennsylvania Canal,	500,000
To Erie Extension do. do.	500,000
To Sinnemahoning Division do.	75,000

This subject being under consideration, on second reading it was amended, when the previous question was called and sustained, and the main question was put and carried by a decided vote. Joint resolutions were then carried that the Governor be authorised to subscribe for five thousand shares of the stock of the Union Canal Company, and to the stock of the Danville and Pottsville Railroad Company the sum of thirty thousand dollars, for the purpose of completing their basin on the river Susquehanna. The Philadelphia and Trenton Railroad bill was taken up, and, while the question was pending, the House adjourned.

Afternoon Session.—The Trenton Railroad bill was again under consideration, and very warmly opposed by Messrs. Helffenstein, Brittain and Crabb. It passed third reading, by a vote of yeas 58, nays 20. Mr. Brittain gave notice that on Monday he should ask leave to bring in a bill to prohibit railroad companies from passing through any incorporated district, without the consent of the constituted authorities; also, that on Monday he should enter his protest against the passage of the bill upon the journals of the House.

SENATE.—The nomination of Jno. N. Conyngham, Esq. as Presiding Judge of the Judicial district, composed of the counties of Susquehanna, Bradford and Tioga, was confirmed. The Senate, by 17 yeas to 16 nays, postponed the consideration of the nomination of Almon H. Read, Esq.

On the bill for the payment of the troops, Mr. Penrose took the floor, and spoke until the Senate adjourned.

Afternoon Session.—The local appropriation bill was again up, the amendment providing for general appropriations was negatived, and the bill was ordered to be transcribed for a third reading. A resolution in relation to the use of Anthracite in locomotives, was passed. Several bills of a local character were passed.

March 25.

HOUSE.—Mr. Smith, from the Committee on the Judiciary System, reported a bill providing for the election of prothonotaries, registers, and recorders, throughout the commonwealth. On motion of Mr. Smith, the Judiciary Committee have been directed to inquire into the expediency of bringing in a bill providing for an enumeration of the taxable inhabitants of the State according to the provisions of the new constitution. The House resolved to dispense with the orders of the day and take up Senate bills, when the following bills were taken up and passed. The bill supplementary to an act in relation to the Beck Mountain Coal Company; a bill in relation to roads and bridges, with an enactment to free the viaduct bridge over the Schuylkill at Peter's Island; the bill to exempt from taxation the property of the Philadelphia and Easton Railway Company; also, to exempt the Philadelphia Dispensary property.

SENATE.—The morning session was occupied by Mr. Penrose, in continuation of his speech upon the bill to pay the troops. In the afternoon, a large number of private bills were passed. Nothing of general importance was done.

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PHILADA. WHOLESALE PRICES-CURRENT.

Corrected for the Evening Post and Saturday News.

MARCH 28, 1839.

ASHES per 100 pounds:		**MOLASSES** per gallon.	
Pots	5 50 a 6 00	Hav. & Matan.	28 a 31
Pearl	a	Porto Rico	32 a 35
BEESWAX per pound.		Trinidad	32 a 33
Yellow	27 a 29	N. Orleans	34 a 35
White	a	Sugar house	a
BREAD per pound.		Philadelphia	45 a 55
Crackers	7½ a	Boston	50 a 55
Navy	4½ a	**NAILS** per pound.	
Pilot	6½ a 7	Cut	a 7
CANDLES per pound.		**NAVAL STORES**, per barrel.	
Sperm	38 a 40	Rosin	2 00 a 2 50
Tallow, mold	15 a 15½	Pitch	2 25 a 2 50
dip'd	13 a 14	Tar	2 50 a 2 62
COAL per 2240 pounds.		Turpentine, Wil.	[illegible]
Lehigh	5 25 a	Spirits, Turp.	[illegible]
Schuylkill	5 25 a	Varnish, gal.	25 a 30
Susquehan.	5 00 a	**OILS** per gallon.	
Virginia	5 00 a	Am. Linseed, fresh	[illegible]
COFFEE per pound.		Do.	87 a 90
Cuba	10 a 13	Dutch & Eng.	90 a 92
Java	13 a 14	Olive	1 10 a 1 20
Laguira	12 a 13½	Whale	40 a 45
Maracaybo	11 a 12½	Sperm winter	a 1 10
Porto Rico	10 a 12	D. Spring	1 05 a 1 10
Rio	10 a 12	Straights, bbl.	17 00 a 18 00
St. Domingo	9½ a 10	Shore & Bank	15 a 16
Havana	9½ a 10	Flor. & bask.	5 00 a 5 50
COTTON per pound.		French, 12 bottle baskets	4 00 a 4 50
Mobile	12 a 15	**PAINTS** per pound.	
Ala. and Tenn.	12 a 15½	Lead, Red	8 a 8½
N. C. & Geo.	12 a 14½	Am. wht. dry	10 a 11
N. C. & Vir.	14 a 15	English do.	a
Louisiana	13 a 17	Chr. Yel. dry	25 a 27
FEATHERS per pound.		Green, dry	[illegible]
Amer. Geese	47 a 48	Litharge	8½ a 9
Foreign	17 a 23	Wh'g, 100 lb.	1 a 1¼
FISH per barrel.		Vermil. 1 lb.	1 50 a 1 75
Mack'l No. 1	14 00 a 14 25	**PROVISIONS** per bbl.	
No. 2	12 00 a 12 25	Beef mess	16 00 a 16 50
No. 3	8 00 a 8 25	Prime	[illegible]
Shad	a	Cargo	[illegible]
Cod, dry, 100 lb.	[illegible]	Pork mess	[illegible]
in casks	[illegible]	Prime	[illegible]
Herring, bbl.	[illegible]	Cargo	[illegible]
Salmon, bbl.	[illegible]	Bacon, m'd lb.	10½ a 11
FLOUR AND MEAL		Hams	12 a 15
Pa. & Brand.	7 50 a 7 62	Sides	10 a 10½
Western	7 50 a 7 62	Butter, sal. lb.	15 a 17
Superfine	7 75 a 8 00	Ke'g.	[illegible]
Middlings	5 50 a 6 00	No. 2	a
Rye Flour	[illegible]	Cheese, Am. lb.	9 a 11
Corn Meal	[illegible]	Lard, western	[illegible]
puncheon	17 00 a 18 00	Philad'a	12 a 13½
Buckwheat Meal	[illegible]	Jersey	11 a 12
per cwt.	[illegible]	**PLASTER PARIS**, per cargo.	
Beans, wh. bu.	1 75 a	On the v. ton	[illegible]
FRUIT per bush. &c.		On Schuyl	[illegible]
Raisins, Mal.	[illegible]	**RICE** per 100 pounds.	
Bunch	1 70 a 1 75	Rice	4 87 a 5 00
Muscatel	[illegible]	**SALT**, per bushel.	
Bloom, Cr.	1 31 a	Cadiz	38 a 38
Smyrna, lb.	10 a 11	Lisbon	32 a 33
Lemons, Sicily	[illegible]	Liv'l grd'nd	35 a 36
per box	3 75 a 4 00	sacks	1 90 a 2 00
Oranges	2 44 a 2 50	St. Ubes	[illegible]
Currants, Zante	[illegible]	T. Island	30 a 33
per lb.	9 a 10	**SALTPETRE** per lb.	
Figs, Smyrna	15 a 16	Crude, E. I.	[illegible]
Alm'ds, sft. sh.	15 a 16½	Refined	9 a 10
hard shell	a	**SEEDS** per bushel.	
Filberts	a	Cloverseed	13 00 a 14 00
Prunes	16 a 17	Flaxseed, rough	1 62 a 1 65
Tamarinds	5 a 6	Timothy	2 25 a 2 50
GRAIN per bushel.		**SHOT**, Patent per pound.	
Wheat, Penn.	1 55 a 1 62	Patent	8 a
Southern	1 55 a 1 62	Mould	8½ a 9
Rye, Penn'a	1 00 a 1 05	**SPICES**, per pound.	
Southern	1 00 a 1 05	Cassia, mats	13 a 13½
Corn, Penn. round		Cloves	21 a 25
yellow	85 a 86	Ginger, race	a 14
Sou. flat yel.	84 a 85	Pure ground	10 a 11
white	84 a	Mace	1 10 a 1 15
Oats, Penn'a	45 a 46	Nutmegs	1 15 a 1 17
Southern	a 45	Pepper	a 10
Barley, Eas'n		Pimento, Ja.	6½ a 6½
Penn'a	75 a 85	**STEEL**, per pound.	
Peas	1 75 a 2 00	German	10½ a 13
White Beans	1 75 a 1 87½	English	11 a 13
GUNPOWDER per lb.		Amer. ton.	115 00 a 120 00
Common, 25 lb.	3 00 a 3 25	Spring, do.	1 44 a 1 50
Dupont's Rogl'r	5 00 a	Cast	17 a 18
Blasting	3 00 a 3 25	**SPIRITS**, per gallon.	
HAY per 100 lbs.		Bran. Otard's	1 60 a 1 75
Timothy	85 a 95	Bordeaux	1 35 a 1 37½
Clover	75 a 85	Rochelle	1 47½ a 1 50
HEMP per ton.		Rum, Jam. gal.	1 25 a 1 50
Am. dew rot.	180 a 185	New Orleans	[illegible]
Italian	200 a 210	N. E. and Ph.	40 a 41
Manilla	180 a 185	Gin, Hol.	[illegible]
Russia	[illegible]	Meder's Swan	1 05 a 1 15
Outshot	[illegible]	Mon'l. Orange	1 10 a 1 15
Rhine	[illegible]	Wh'y, rye, bbl.	30 a 30½
HIDES per pound.		hud. inn wag.	36½ a 37
Brazil	12 a 13	from stores	37½ a 38
Calcutta	1 00 a 1 30	Apple	[illegible]
B. Ayres, La Plata & R. Grande	15 a 16	**STARCH**, per pound.	
Slaughter	3 a 5½	Starch	6 a 7½
Horse, each	1 30 a 1 36	**SUGARS**, per pound.	
HONEY per gallon.		Brazil, white	10½ a 11
Cuba	a	brown	7½ a 7½
HOPS per pound.		Manilla	7½ a 8
1st sort, 1838	16 a 17	New Orleans	7½ a 8
HORNS per 100.		Porto Rico	7½ a 9
Ox	3 25 a 12 00	St. Croix	9 a 9½
INDIGO per pound.		Lump	11½ a 13½
Bengal	1 12½ a 2 23	Super. Loaf	14 a 16½
Caraccas	1 37½ a 1 00	**TALLOW**, per pound.	
Guatamala	1 20 a 1 25	American	11 a 12½
Manilla	1 00 a 1 12½	Foreign	11½ a 13
IRON per ton.		**TEAS**, per pound.	
Amer. Pig	38 00 a 39 00	Gunpowder	55 a 95
Blooms, Juniatta & Lanc'r.	70 00 a 75 00	Imperial	55 a 90
English and Scotch Pig	43 00 a 44 00	Hyson	50 a 90
Amer. Bar	95 00 a 100 00	Y'g Hyson	38 a 1 10
Russia Sab	110 00 a 120 00	Hyson Skin	28 a 36
new Sable	a	Pouchong	35 a 40
Eng. ass'd.	90 00 a 92 50	Souchong	28 a 38
Sheet Rus. lb.	15 a	**WINES**, per gallon.	
Am.	7½ a	Madeira	1 50 a 3 00
t. hoop, per		Sherry	1 10½ a 2 50
Am. cut		Sic. Lisbon	[illegible]
Band, 2 to 4 inch	1 05 a 1 10	Teneriffe L.P.	60 a 65
LEAD per pound.		Cargo	40 a 50
Pig	6 a 6½	Malaga, dry	35 a 37
Bar	a 7	Sweet	38 a 40
Sheet	7½ a 8	Claret, cask	18 00 a 22 00
LEATHER per pound.		Port Gallon	1 00 a 2 50
Sp. sole oak	21 a 23	Imitation	36 a 40
Slaught'r do.	a 24	Lisbon	55 a 75
Up'r dr'd side	2 00 a 2 37½	Sicily, Madeira	35 a 45
Undres'd side	1 75 a 2 00	Marseille, do.	25 a 30
LUMBER & STAVES.		Cany. Cg'a b.	75 a 90
per 1000		Malmsey, do.	1 50 a 1 75
Y P'prds. N J	19 00 a 14 00	**WOOL**, per pound.	
W. P. boards	14 00 a 22 00	Prime Sax'y	57 a 62½
P'rdds. N. C.	15 00 a 16 00	Am. full blood	56½ a 58
Cypress, NC.	14 00 a 25 00	¾ blood	48 a 50
Oak, rift	12 00 a 13 50	½ do.	a
Shing's. cyp.	4 00 a 5 50	¼ do. & c'm	30 a 40
Do. cedar	22 00 a 30 00	Unwash'd com. to full blood	[illegible]
Laths, 14 in.	1 50 a 1 62½	Lambs' sup. pul.	47 a 53
Staves, per 1000	[illegible]	No. 1, 2 & 3	32 a 45
Hogshead	[illegible]	Saxony, R. F. & S.	40 a 45
Barrel	23 00 a 24 00	Buenos Ayres	31 a 32
Hoops	21 00 a 25 00		

EPITOME OF THE TIMES.

PHILADELPHIA.

The number of interments last week was 103—43 of whom were children under two years of age.

We learn from Harrisburg that the temporary state loan of $75,000 has been taken by the Harrisburg Bank.

Melancholy Accident.—George Spurs, seaman, on Monday last fell from the bowsprit of the ship Commerce, on her passage down the river, and was drowned. His body was not recovered.

On the passage of the Ohio out, James Morse, a seaman, was killed by falling from the main topsail yard; and Lieut. Myeroom fell from the "horseblock," and broke his leg just above the ankle in two places, but is doing well.

The steamboat Pioneer, formerly plying between this port and Salem, was sunk on Tuesday last, at the mouth of Salem creek, by striking upon a rock.

A new Episcopal church is about to be erected in this city, at the corner of Spruce and Thirteenth streets.

NEW YORK.

The New Banks.—An institution has just been established under the general banking law, at Buffalo, which very well illustrates the difference between actual and the prospective magnitudes of many of those banks. The capital is to be $10,000,000, and the articles of association are to expire in the year 4000! The amount invested to start upon is $100,000. How much of this is to be actually *paid* in we do not learn; probably about ten per cent.

From the unofficial declaration of the New York Canal Commissioners, it is ascertained that the cost of the Genesee Valley Canal, the Erie Canal enlargement, and the re-building of locks and other necessary repairs of the lateral canals, already finished, will be at least $41,000,000, and that the present Canal debt is nearly $7,000,000, making an aggregate debt of about *forty-eight millions of dollars.*

The Militia of New York, per report of Adjutant General, is 182,431; being 2661 less than reported last year.

The Mayor of Brooklyn has offered a reward of two hundred and fifty dollars for the arrest and conviction of the person or persons, who, on or about the 5th day of March inst. inflicted a fatal wound upon the person of James McConnell, in the city of Brooklyn, of which wound McConnell died, on or about the 13th of March inst.

New York Young Men's Bible Society.—This efficient institution distributed, or caused to be distributed, in the year 1838, 4070 Bibles and 12116 Testaments. Total in one year, 16,186. Cost of do. $4037 55.

A Medical Board of Army Surgeons is to be formed at New York on the 15th of May, for the purpose of examining applicants for appointments in the medical staff of the Army.

Surgeon Wheaton, and Assistant Surgeons Day and Forry have been appointed to select sites for marine hospitals on the Ohio river and Lake Erie.

A new Fanny Wright has sprung up in New York, Mrs. Rose, a Polish woman, divorced from her husband, doubtless for sufficient reason, is lecturing on Sunday evenings at Tammany Hall. She is opposed to marriage, and all such monopolies, and carries the levelling doctrines to their utmost extent.

The New York Merchants have subscribed $1200, to purchase a silver vase to be presented to Capt. Roberts, the commander of the first English steam ship that crossed the Atlantic.

The Navy gunboat, which sailed from New York on Sunday, is said to have taken off the lady and family of Wm. M. Price, the late District Attorney. The sum of $[illegible] in specie, it is said, was shipped from New York for Havre on last Saturday.

Grain measured at New York.—The Measurer General of New York, reports that there were measured, under his direction, during 1838, on their arrival at that port, 353,091 bushels of wheat, 856,656 rye, 1,153,456 corn, 1,558,900 oats, and 186,886 barley.

The N. Y. Atlas mentions it as a "singular coincidence," that the sum stolen and carried off by Swartwout, amounts to exactly the same as the salaries of all the Presidents of the United States from the formation of the government to the present time! Fifty years, at $25,000 a year—$1,250,000.

An artist in New York offers a painting of Adam and Eve for sale cheap—*warranted to be a good likeness.* So says the Picayune.

Fortune Telling.—A Mrs. Louisa Kraft was brought up in New York, a day or two since, for the crime of telling fortunes, and held to bail in the sum of $800 to keep the peace, &c. for one year.

The New York charter election will take place on Monday next.

EASTERN.

Curious Relationship.—According to the Danbury (Mass.) Times, there is a boy in that town whose mother is his cousin, whose cousin is his niece, whose uncle is his father, and whose grandfather is his uncle. Who can give an explanation of this?

License.—The question of granting licenses under the new law, for the sale of ardent spirits, was tried on Saturday the 16th inst. in the town of Gloucester, Mass. and carried in the affirmative by a large majority.

The Lynn Freeman says that the cause of Temperance has had an "unfavorable" effect upon the receipts of our alms house. A few years ago we had men enough there to make in shoemaking and repairing of roads over $2000 besides carrying on the farm. Now there are not enough to carry on the farm.

It appears by the official reports that all the boys in the city of Boston are members of the public and private schools—save 33 alone. The whole number 16,893. There is no parallel to this in any quarter of the world.

Good Doctrine.—On the last Sabbath of the year 1838, an eloquent Boston clergyman told his hearers to pay up their bills for the year just closing—*particularly their newspaper bills!*

A bill passed the Senate of Maine last week, for the payment of the wheat and corn bounty, amounting to $153,961 74. Another bill passed, to repeal certain acts giving a bounty on the raising of wheat and corn.

Friday, the 16th, the birth day of the Ex-President Andrew Jackson, was loudly noticed in Charlestown, Mass. A grand salute of one hundred guns was fired by a detachment of the Charlestown Artillery, on Bunker Hill.

WESTERN.

Silk and Sugar.—The Legislature of Indiana seem determined to place on a permanent basis in that State, the manufacture of beet Sugar and Silk. It has recently passed a law granting a premium of $2 for every 1000 white mulberry trees, two years old—$3 for every 10 lbs. of cocoons—$5 for every 5 lbs. reeled silk—and for every 10 lbs. beet sugar 50 cents.

☞ *Citizens of Indiana—see advertisement in this paper!*

A Warning.—The Cincinnati Republican mentions the melancholy occurrence of the death of a small boy in that city, who was killed by a leopard belonging to a menagerie. It seems that the lad ventured too near the cage in which the animal was confined, and the leopard finding him within his reach, with a single stroke of the paw, severed the jugular vein, causing his death in the space of ten minutes.

A Snow Storm in Indiana.—On the 2d of the present month, snow to the depth of twelve inches fell at Indianapolis, being the deepest snow storm known in that region for seven years.

James B. Hart, one of the State Fund Commissioners of Michigan, has been found guilty of loaning $18,000 of the public funds to his political friends. There is no chance for the State to recover a dollar of it. Hart has gone to Texas.—*Louisville Journal.*

The Chief of the Seneca tribe of Indians, was asked the meaning of *Muskingum*—when he said, it signified "the river of many people," or, "the much peopled river!" and added, "we have a tradition, that formerly great numbers were living on that river, but were destroyed or driven away by our ancestors of the Six Nations." Probably this was the fact, and may account for the appearance of fortifications at Marietta.

The Kentucky Legislature adjourned on the 23d ult. after a session of 48 weeks: having passed 468 laws! and 6 resolutions.

The Territorial Bank Bill of Wisconsin has passed both houses. A law has also passed allowing 12 per cent. interest for money upon mutual consent of parties.

The Steamboat Galenian Destroyed.—We regret to learn that the steamer Galenian, Capt. Delahoussaye, was totally destroyed by fire on the 7th inst. while navigating the bayou Teche, about 12 miles from Franklin.

The passengers were all in bed when the alarm was given, and scarcely had time to escape with their lives. The origin of the fire is unknown. It broke out in the hold nearly under the ladies' cabin—and the principal part of the cargo being of a combustible nature, in a few moments the boat was completely enveloped in flames. The officers and crew used every exertion to save the lives and property of the passengers.

The boat was insured to the amount of $5000. Capt. Delahoussaye will lose about $7000.

A cotemporary, in stating the number of hogs slaughtered the last year at Cincinnati, (194,000) says he should think the people of that city would be ashamed to look a hog in the face.

The steamer Reporter blew up on the 4th March, at a wood-wharf between Louisville and Cincinnati. One man, the steward, was killed, and two or three persons badly scalded.

A beet root sugar manufactory has been established at White Pigeon, in Michigan, being the first manufactory of the kind ever established in this country. Success to it!

SOUTHERN.

Look Out!—Baltimore, is flooded with spurious dimes and half dimes, of the old die of the U. S. Mint, in appearance and ring very closely resembling the genuine. Also Spanish counterfeit coin.

Texas.—The Galveston Gazette states that there is scarcely a branch of industry common to the country which does not afford constant employment and high wages. Three or four dollars a day are paid to common laborers; mechanics' wages are much higher, and the army is open for all such as are more fond of the pomp and circumstance of war than the arts of peace. It adds "Loafing is the only trade which is over-done."

Great Cargo.—The British ship England, Arkley, master, cleared from Mobile on the 16th inst. for Liverpool, with *three thousand* bales of cotton under deck. Her burden (custom-house measure) is 827 tons; and she received her first cotton on the 7th inst. The total weight of cotton, was 1,353,414 pounds—averaging more than 450 pounds to the bale, and costing $195,863. Her freight list is 4,165,64*l.* sterling. The Journal observes: "We doubt whether a larger cargo of cotton ever went out of this port, or indeed, any other port. She was cleared by Purvis & Wheeler."

Execution of Johnson.—Johnson, one of the individuals concerned in the Girod street murder, last summer, was executed near the City Prison, in New Orleans, on the 16th inst. in pursuance of the sentence of the court. The Picayune observes: "He seemed to meet his fate with great firmness. On being asked by the sheriff, a short time before his execution, if he had any thing to say, he answered in the negative. He was then asked if he wanted any thing, when he replied he wanted a glass of wine. The wine was handed him, and drank." The editors of the Picayune were informed that previous to being taken to the gallows he confessed he had murdered his own brother in Quebec, and was once concerned in the murder of a whole crew at sea. He was just twenty years of age.

The steam packet Charleston, from New Orleans for Galveston, Tex. 14th inst. got ashore same evening between the pilot houses and S. W. Bar, and was compelled to take out her fuel, etc. before she could get off, with the assistance of towboats. She went to sea on Saturday evening, 16th, having received no damage.

Two Noble Spirits.—Thomas F. M'Kinley and James Perry have subscribed 3000 dollars per annum for five years, toward a female Academy in Texas.—*N. O. Bee.*

The Mobile Chronicle on the 12th, complains bitterly of the vast sums which the gamblers will carry off from that place during the races. It says "Mobile lost all," in a race for $10,000 a side. And estimates the losses of that city in the amusements at $100,000.

In Clayton's last ascension at New Orleans, he landed on a tree near a lake, and remained there all night.—The next morning the tree was cut down, but the balloon was much injured.

Florida Stock.—The Journal of Commerce says, letters from London by the Siddons, say that Col. Gamble, president of the Union Bank of Florida, had just completed the negotiation for which he went out, of a million and a half of Florida stock.

Much alarm has been excited in Macon, Ga. in consequence of attempts on the 19th inst. to set fire to the city, in different parts, at the same time. The incendiaries were not successful.

The Nashville Whig of March 18th, says, a gentleman who was at the Hermitage last evening, informs us that the Ex-President was confined to his bed by illness.

Conviction.—Negro Brown was put upon his trial in Rockville, Md. on a charge of rape, and convicted. Sentence of death was passed upon him by Judge Dorsey.

An editor in Texas says the fertility of the soil there is such that a single laborer may raise a crop worth $4000! The New Orleans Bulletin throws doubts upon the assertion by remarking, that agriculture being so lucrative, it was a better business than editing, and that it was surprising the Texas editor did not throw aside the pen and attach himself to the ploughtail.

Fast Travelling.—It is stated in the Wilmington (N. C.) Journal that the mail is now carried from New York to Charleston (by way of the Wilmington and Raleigh Rail-road) in eighty-four hours.

A letter from Mobile states that there will be a great falling off in the cotton crop in Alabama. Last year 310,000 bales; this year only 240,000. The price is sustained.

The Floridian of the 16th inst. says:—On the 27th ult. an inquest was held over the body of a man, found murdered, near Edward's mill on the road leading from Tallahasse to Monticello. The body had been slightly buried. The jury report the deceased to have been about 30 years of age, light complexion and sandy hair, was dressed in a frock coat and pantaloons of good blue cloth, white flannel shirt, boots and fur hat.

Duel.—The Nashville Whig reports a duel fought near Moscow, Fayette county, Tenn. a few days since, between Andrew Jackson Donelson, late private Secretary of Ex-President Jackson, and Henry Robinson—both slightly wounded.

A heavy frost on the 4th inst. in Mississippi, has been very destructive to early vegetation, and has probably cut off all the fruit.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Better but in the Purpose.—An editor in the interior forcibly observes, that the man who would write an anonymous threatening letter to another, only wants a dark night, and a hope of escape, to apply the torch of the incendiary to the dwelling of his neighbor.

Lyceum.—The citizens of Germantown have at last got their Lyceum under weigh, organized, with constitution and by-laws adopted. It is contemplated having a library, a cabinet of minerals, essays, debates and lectures.

Appointment by the President.—Manuel Alvarez to be Consul of the United States for the city of Santa Fe, in Mexico.

The Roman Catholics are about to build a magnificent church at Manchester, England, at a cost of £30,000.

A Patriarch.—There is now living in Harwood near Bolton, an old man, whose father was born upward of 186 year ago!—a circumstance perhaps unparalleled. The father was more than 85 years of age when the son was born.

The British Queen.—According to a paragraph in the New York Commercial Advertiser, this steam ship will be despatched from London on her first trip to this country during the month of April.

Indian Gallantry.—It will be remembered that the Camanche Indians recently made a descent upon a Texan settlement, and carried off among other prisoners two women. A Mexican recently arrived at Bexar, who had escaped from the Indians, states that these two women are treated by these Indians with great kindness. They have a tent by themselves, and are furnished with all the comforts and conveniences which the camp of their savage captors affords. Civilized captors could not treat them better and might not treat them so well.—*N. Y. Sun.*

The Rev. J. P. Wilmer, of the Episcopal Church, late Chaplain of the University of Virginia, has been appointed Chaplain in the United States Navy and ordered to the Frigate Constitution, Com. Claxton, about to sail from Norfolk for the Pacific.

A child of Capt. James Nickerson of South Dennis, accidentally stuck a pin into the palm of one of his hands near the second finger, a few weeks since, which probably penetrated to the bone. No care was taken with the incision, because it was thought too slight to require it, but some days after, the boy took cold in the hand, swelling and mortification ensued, and last week it was found necessary to amputate the finger above his knuckle joint, to save life.

United States Senate.—The Seats of the following Senators become vacant in 1841. Bedford Brown, of North Carolina; John C. Calhoun, of South Carolina; Thomas Clayton, of Delaware; John J. Crittenden, of Kentucky; John Davis, of Massachusetts; Henry Hubbard, of New Hampshire; William R. King, of Alabama; Wilson Lumpkin, of Georgia; Nehemiah R. Knight, of Rhode Island; Wm. H. Roane, of Virginia; Robert C. Nicholas, of Louisiana; John M. Robinson, of Illinois; John Ruggles, of Maine; Robert J. Walker, of Mississippi; Garret D. Wall, of New Jersey; Hugh L. White, of Tennessee.

Banks of the United States.—According to an official Report to Congress, the Banks of the U. States at the close of 1838, had an aggregate of Loans of $409,748,337; Specie on hand $39,470,063; Circulation $100,570,640; Deposits $14,032,782. The increase of specie over the quantity in the United States at the close of 1837, was $4,285,951.

First English Clock.—It is said that the very first clock made in England is the one at Hampton Court, which, as we learn from the inscription upon it, was erected there in 1540. The Germans were the best manufacturers of those useful monitors (clocks) in the 16th century, about the middle of which the above mentioned one was set up at Wolsey's celebrated place.

The rats exist in such abundance at Montfaucon, near Paris, that they have completely undermined the walls of all the edifices, causing the destruction of many of them. The French police feared to molest them in their favorite haunt, lest they might invade the capital and prove still more dangerous among the quarried catacombs of the gypsum strata which underlay Paris.

Cracow is a free city. It was made so by the jealousy of Austria and Russia. Both wanted it, and as neither would yield it to the other, they agreed that it should be free. It has a long and narrow slip of territory, stretching westward along the Vistula up to Prussian Silesia. Its length is about 36 English miles, and its greatest breadth about 16. The population of the whole territory is supposed to be 170,000, of whom 50,000 are Jews, while the population of Cracow itself is reckoned to be about 25,000, of whom 7000 are Jews. The theory of the government is, that the power is in the hands of a president and eight senators, elected at intervals of three years by the people.

Gluttony.—An Esquimaux boy, who was supplied by Capt. Parry, ate one day 10½ pounds of solid food, and drank of various liquors 1¼ gallons. A man of the same nation ate 10 pounds of solids, including two candles, and drank 1¼ gallons—yet they were only from 4 to 4½ feet high. That was pretty tall eating and drinking though.

More Steam Ships.—A company has been formed at Bordeaux, in France with a capital of three millions of francs, to establish steam ships between that port and New York. It is calculated to have at Bordeaux a steam ship of about 2000 tons to carry near 300 tons of freight and 150 passengers. The vessel, with a 460 horse power engine, to cost about $240,000.

Important from Mexico.—The schooner Cora arrived at New Orleans on the 13th inst. from Tampico, brings letters, stating that the Federal troops, under Gen. Urrea, had been defeated near San Luis de Potosi, by the government troops, in a pitched battle, and have retreated to Valle del Maiz. Gen. Romero commanded the victors. Gen. Mexia was closely besieged in Tuspan, by Gen. Cos, commanding the government troops. This intelligence is considered (for the present) as banishing all hopes of reform in the government.

The stock subscription books of the new Union Bank of Delaware were opened at Wilmington on the 21st, and the whole capital of $300,000 subscribed in three hours. Many persons were disappointed in obtaining stock, in consequence of the rush made for it.

The Journal des Debats calculated that 12,000,000*l.* sterling were spent in public works in France during 1837, and 18,000,000*l.* sterling in 1838.

If we wished to make a perpetual motion, we would take for the main-spring the tongue of a Whig Orator.—*Penn. Democrat.*

Or the leg of a sub-treasurer.—*Prentice.*

Does not the editor of the Louisville Journal eat on tick and drink on tick?—*Pennsylvania Democrat.*

No, but he sleeps on tick.

Another Bugbear.—The Toronto Herald intimates that Dr. Rolf has gone to the "far west," to hire the aid of 20,000 Indians, to assist in making war upon Canada, when warm weather sets in.

From Rio.—Advices to Jan. 28th, state that the U. S. ship Independence, Nicholson, sailed from thence for La Plata, on that day. It was reported the French had bombarded Algiers.

A Judicial Opinion.—The Antigua Herald says that the Chief Justice of Grenada, *in banco* has called the inhabitants of that Colony *a set of notorious liars, from one end of the Island to the other.*

The Quebec Gazette states that all the Canadian settlers are leaving Madawaska, and returning in droves to Lower Canada.

FOREIGN.

SIX DAYS LATER.

By the packet ship Siddons, Captain Britton, London papers to Saturday evening, February 16th, and Liverpool to the 18th, have been received.

Great Britain.—In the markets, cotton was rather lower, and in the prices of grain there was no improvement.

There had been several heavy failures at Belgium, and at Cork, (Ireland,) a spirited run on the banks, which, however, at the date of the last accounts, was somewhat abated.

The Queen was in excellent health, and visited Covent Garden theatre February 14th.

The changes in the cabinet consequent on the retirement of Lord Glenelg, have been arranged. Lord Normanby succeeds Glenelg, and Lord Morpeth obtains a seat in the cabinet, still retaining the Secretaryship of Ireland.

Canada Affairs.—Lord Melbourne in the Lords, and Lord J. Russell in the Commons, on February 11th, presented Lord Durham's report, and all the correspondence on Canada on the table, and both said that before Easter they meant to introduce a measure for the purpose of putting a speedy end to the discontents existing in Canada, and to take the second reading of it immediately after the recess. Upon the Duke of Wellington's motion for the production of the correspondence between Sir Francis Head and the Colonial Office, Lords Melbourne and Glenelg remonstrated against publishing the papers in full, as they contained statements and opinions respecting individuals, the promulgation of which might be attended with inconvenience. The Duke accordingly modified his motion, so as to call for the production only of copies and extracts.

Lord Durham, in the House of Lords, February 19th, said that he had spent 10,000*l.* by his mission to Canada, out of his private purse, and did not mean to ask government for a cent. He wished the Canada question not to be mixed up with personalities.

Lord Normanby no longer governs Ireland.—The Lord Lieutenantship has been offered to Lords Radnor, Albemarle and Tavistock, who have all refused it. The Marquis of Clarendon, it is expected, will accept it.

O'Connell is still advocating a repeal of the Union in Parliament.

The packet ship Sheridan arrived out in seventeen days.

The Royal William steamer now runs between Dublin and Havre.

The hull of the packet ship Pennsylvania sold for $1000.

Corn Laws.—Petitions for repeal of these laws still pour into both Houses. On the 19th of February, counsel was to have been heard at the bar of the House against their continuance.

Lord John Russell declared in the House of Commons, on the 14th of February, that government would make no demonstration of the course they meant to pursue in regard to the corn laws, till the motion on them was before Parliament.

Thirteen thousand recruits have been added to the British army, and have joined their depots; five hundred more recruits were raised in February.

The great contest in Middlesex, between the legal and medical fraternities, for the office of coroner, has resulted in the triumph of the latter, in the election of Dr. Wakely, now a member of Parliament.

Battes' large Circus, at Glasgow, has been burnt down. The horses and the lion Wallace were saved.

Murder of Lord Norbury.—The Limerick Chronicle re-asserts, "upon the best authority," its former statement relative to the discovery of certain persons concerned in a conspiracy to murder the Earl of Norbury. The journal adds, "The magistrates and police authorities are following up the investigation. But for the interests of justice, we would mention the names of the parties, which are in our possession."

The West of England Conservative states that the Great Western will, in future, convey the Halifax government mail from Bristol.

The United States Bank and the Cotton Market.—A London paper says: "According to the advices from Brazil, it appeared that parties were in the market there purchasing largely of cotton for account of the Philadelphia United States Bank, or houses known to be connected with that establishment, in payment for which drafts were passed upon that Bank or its correspondents in Europe. The fact seems to be borne out by some extensive insurances effected here and in Liverpool upon vessels freighted with cotton from Brazil, bound for this country, and, as it now turns out, consigned to the house of agency at Liverpool of Mr. Biddle, by which the insurances were done. One of the vessels so loaded is stated to have actually arrived there. Accounts vary as to the amount so insured, from 30,000*l.* to 60,000*l.* It is, moreover, strongly reported that extensive orders for purchases on the same account were forwarded some time since to the East Indies.

London, Feb. 16—Evening.—The Stock market is looking up firm again this morning, and a fair business has been done. Consols for the Account have obtained 92 7-8 to 93, and for money 92⅞ to 93.

France.—The state of affairs with Mexico seems to be exciting much attention. The *Journal du Havre* publishes a letter addressed on the 11th inst. to the Chamber of Commerce in that port, by the Minister of Commerce, stating that information had been received from Vice Admiral Baudin, that the Mexican government had armed corsairs to attack French merchant ships, and that it was therefore necessary for French ship owners and merchants to be on their guard. The letter also states that the Minister of Marine was taking the requisite measures for the protection of French vessels and the destruction of the Mexican corsairs, and that for this purpose convoys would, if necessary, be organized, to ensure the navigation of vessels despatched from France to protect them on their return. The *Commerce,* Paris paper, states, also, that whole parcels of letters of marque, printed in Mexico, and ordered by the Mexican Government, have been sent to England and the United States. They require only to be addressed, and for this purpose the Mexican Consuls have all received the necessary powers. It is even added, that some of them have been already sold in Liverpool, by the Mexican Consul there, to the highest bidder.

A French vessel is fitting out at Cherbourg for the transport of a regiment of French soldiers to Mexico.

Egypt.—The rumored death of the Pasha by drowning, is not confirmed by the latest dates from Alexandria.

India.—A letter from Bengal, dated Nov. 20, 1838, states the Anglo Indian army of 15000 men assembled at Kenant, and had commenced their march toward the dominions of Runjeet Singh.

Holland.—From the Dutch papers of the 14th, we learn that the government had ordered two brigs and three large vessels to proceed immediately from Helvoetslys to the Scheldt. Directions had also been given to the proper authorities to get ready a number of gun-boats, in order to keep open the communication between the Dutch forts along the Scheldt. A council had been held at the Hague, at which the Prince of Orange attended. Immediately after it broke up, his Royal Highness hastened off to the army. The Dutch funds come rather lower; Two and a Half per Cents. 54 5-8; Five per Cents. 100⅛.

Holland and Belgium.—The French papers state, on the authority of letters from Brussels, that Leopold will have actually accepted the ultimatum of the London Conference on his own responsibility, before the meeting of the Chambers convoked for February 19th, (Tuesday.) This is confirmed by a statement in the Belgian papers of Friday, that the King had sent orders to M. Van de Weyer, his Minister in London, to sign the treaty forthwith, in order that it might arrive in time to be communicated to the Chambers at their first meeting.

From this it would appear that the war alarm had in some degree died away. The armies of France, Prussia, &c. were still on the frontier, and the Austrian and Prussian ministers had actually gone home. The Frankfort Journal, of the 10th inst. announces the arrival in that city of the Austrian Charge d'Affaires, and of the Minister of Prussia at the Belgian Court.

IMPORTANT DISCOVERY CONNECTED WITH RAIL-ROADS.

During the last month or six weeks crowds of persons, evidently of a superior class of society, have, to the surprise of the inhabitants of the quiet neighborhood of Soho, been seen wending their way toward, and inquiring their way to, an obscure house, No. 6 Carlisle street, near Soho Square. In the course of the past week the excitement has greatly increased by a vast assemblance of the nobility, members of the administration, fellows of colleges and of scientific institutions, eminent engineers, naval architects, surveyors, railroad directors, painters, and a whole host of the patrons of the arts and sciences, all of whom were (as we found out by following in the wake) attracted thither by the exhibition of a model of a locomotive steam engine, which, with other new and apparently simple inventions acting and harmonising therewith, are destined to work the following wondrous changes and improvements in the present system of steam carriage conveyance—a desideratum and a "consummation devoutly to be wished."

"The engines and trains cannot possibly go off the railway or upset.

"They can run on any required curve with speed, safely, and a minimum degree of friction

"They can ascend and descend all acclivities that can be required in railways, and with speed and convenience.

"They are relieved of all dead weight rendered necessary by the present system, and are no heavier than required to bear the load of goods and passengers.

"The carriage bodies and weight will be almost on the ground.

"They will be less expensive than those at present in use; and the immense expenditure of tunneling, embanking, cuttings, &c. will be entirely avoided.

"The repairs of the railway, the 'wear and tear' of the engines and trains, will be much less expensive than those now in use.

"The inconvenience and enormous outlay of cutting through parks or other peculiarly situated property is avoided by the power of giving the line and desired direction."

The ingenious inventor and patentee of this new system, which he illustrates with great clearness, is a Mr. Kollman, a gentleman well known and much respected and admired in the scientific circles. He attends in Carlisle street three days a week, for the purpose of exhibiting his models and engine, the latter of which has been beautifully manufactured at an expense of £300; and is on the scale of one and a half inch to a foot.—*London paper.*

MAINE.

THE BOUNDARY QUESTION.

The following strong passage occurs in a letter from Sir John Harvey to Mr. Fox, the British Minister, dated Fredericton, March 6th. It will appear from the passage italicised, that Sir John Harvey has received, or supposed that he has received—written instructions from the British Government to maintain exclusive jurisdiction over the territory in dispute, and that he implies that he assumes a responsibility by not obeying the instructions to the letter. If he is correct in his supposition we may regard the passage in his letter as a strong indication of the probable position of the British Government in the affair.

He says that, yielding to circumstances, which he admits, with Mr. Fox, "*to constitute a sufficient justification for a departure from the strict letter of the instructions of her Majesty's Government,* under which it is made his duty to act, in reference to the territory in dispute, and also the anxious desire which he had always felt, that matters of obviously secondary and minor import, connected with that great question, should not be allowed to involve the Province in border collision with the State of Maine, which might lead to a national war, he *does not shrink from the responsibility,* imposed upon him by those instructions, of deferring all offensive measures as relates to the occupation, by the militia of the State of Maine, of a certain portion of the disputed territory, for a period which may be sufficient to enable him or the Minister to receive the decision of her Majesty's government upon the subject; and that his measures shall accordingly be confined to the protection of the communication between the Province and Lower Canada, through the valley of the St. John, and of her Majesty's subjects of the Madawaska settlement."

FROM THE EAST.

The news from the east, up to the present writing, is of rather a pacific nature, if we except the warlike tone of the speeches in the Legislature of Maine. As much as we are disposed to favor a decided position in regard to the boundary line, there appears to us to be far more blustering than the emergency of the case requires.—Among the resolves of the House, we give the following, offered by a Mr. Vose, which for its peremptory, posture, and proper tone, must meet the approval of every individual who has the honor of this country at heart.

Resolved, That a crisis has arrived when it becomes the duty of the General Government forthwith to propose to the Government of Great Britain a joint commission for the purpose of running the line in accordance with the treaty of 1783—and in case of a refusal on the part of Great Britain, it is the duty of the United States to run the line upon her own authority, and to take possession of the whole disputed territory without unnecessary delay.

From the Quebec Gazette, March 15th.

Mr. James George arrived this morning from Fredericton with despatches from His Excellency Sir John Harvey to the Governor General.

He reports all is quiet at Houlton, on the Aroostook, where about 2,000 *Mainiacs* are making blockhouses and practising gun and musket firing, much to the amusement of the *blue nose* men, who are in high spirits. The 11th regiment had all arrived, with the artillery, &c. Mr. G. reports that he travelled down to the Grand Falls across the Grand Portage in 45 hours, and found it less fatiguing than from Quebec to Montreal, there being no *cahots,* but after 1 or 200 Canadian *traineaux* has passed over it, was one continual line of *cahots* for 20 miles, which knocked up all the horses.

IMPORTANT.

The New York Herald contains later intelligence from Augusta of a highly important nature. It has dates from Augusta to 11 o'clock, A. M. on the 22d inst. The modified resolves which passed the Senate on the morning of the 21st, were returned to the House during the afternoon session, when that body refused to adopt the alterations of the Senate, and adhering to their former vote, passing the belligerent resolves to be engrossed.

The next step proposed, was to appoint a Committee of Conference of three, which was agreed to, 190 to 5. The Senate readily acquiesced in the proposition, and appointed a similar committee. At half past 11 o'clock on the morning of the 22d, the conferees on the part of the House, reported to agree with the Senate upon the resolves. We give a copy of them as follows. They are quite pacific and moderate:

"Whereas, in consequence of the recent movement in this State, the national government has seriously and earnestly entered upon new negotiations for the adjustment of the North Eastern Boundary; and whereas this State, ardently desirous of a speedy settlement of the long delayed and agitating question, will do nothing to impede or embarrass the general government in bringing it to a happy conclusion: therefore

Resolved, That the Governor be and he hereby is, authorised and requested to withdraw from the disputed territory the military force of this State, on being notified by the authorities of New Brunswick that the British troops have been, or will be immediately withdrawn, and that they will not attempt to exercise *exclusive* jurisdiction over it, during the pendency of negotiations.

Resolved, That the Governor be, and he is hereby authorised to enter into an arrangement with the Governor of New Brunswick, to protect the property on the disputed territory from depredation."

The Herald correspondent, expresses the opinion that the foregoing resolutions will be adopted by the House finally, though they will meet with much opposition.

The news given above, is certainly the most pacific from the North East, which we have recorded since the commencement of the troubles.

Outrages on the New York Frontier.—A private letter, dated at Rouse's Point, (Champlain, N. Y.) appears in the Burlington, Vt. Sentinel, of March 22, and gives particulars, which, it is said, may be relied upon, of a series of British outrages on that frontier, of a recent date.

On Monday morning, the 17th inst. about two o'clock, three barns, belonging to American citizens, were burned at Champlain by the "loyal volunteers," from the other side of the line.

On the Wednesday morning following, about two o'clock, three barns, together with three other buildings, were burned at Rouse's Point, near the Odletown road. Some citizens traced the depredators by the footprints in the light snow, to where they crossed the Province line into Canada, when they were fired upon, and one of the Americans wounded.

On Sunday an unsuccessful attempt was made to burn the tanneries belonging to Mr. Norton, whose house was burned a few weeks since.

The correspondence represents the whole population on the frontier as in the greatest excitement. The citizens are obliged to mount guard with the regulars. No one feels safe.—A committee has been appointed to wait on Col. Worth, who is at present at Rouse's Point, to take measures to repress these outrages.

From the Boston Transcript of the 26th.

FROM THE EAST—END OF THE WAR.—By passengers in the steamer Bangor, which left the Penobscot yesterday morning, we learn that all is quiet in that city, even to dullness. No war—no shingles—no sleighing. All flat. At Augusta, again, the Legislature met for the last time yesterday morning, at half past five.—Moreover, orders were received there for the Oxford and Cumberland troops, which we have heard so much about, *to return home forthwith.* This, we take it, ends the war,—for the present.

Office of the Examiner.
MOBILE, March, 20.

Our city was yesterday afternoon startled and shocked by the commission of an extraordinary act of homicide. George Churchward, a commission merchant, was killed instantaneously by a pistol shot discharged by C. B. Churchill, cotton broker, at the house of the latter, corner of St. Louis and Clairborne streets. The ball entered behind the ear, and penetrated to the brain. Mr. Churchill surrendered himself to the civil authorities. We forbear repeating any of the rumored or supposed causes of this dreadful act, as judicial investigation will undoubtedly take place immediately.

St. Augustine, March 12th, 1839.

FROM TAMPA BAY.

About the 1st inst. Gen. Taylor shipped two hundred and fifty Indians, consisting of sixty-five warriors, women, children and negroes, westward. The women were very reluctant to go, and upbraided the men with cowardice, in refusing to die upon their native soil. The vessel departed amid their lamentations and taunts, and reproaches upon the conduct of their warriors.

Among the negroes, is *Abraham,* well known as an interpreter, and a wily and treacherous rascal.

By the steamer *Daniel,* Capt. Poinsette, from the Southern ports, we learn that the troops are all well. No demonstrations of the enemy since the affair at *Miami*—Lieut. Mackall is rapidly recovering.

ALMANAC.

MARCH, 1839.	SUN RISES.	SUN SETS.	HIGH WATER.	MOON'S PHASES.
30 Saturday,	5 48	6 12	9 16	
31 Sunday,	5 47	6 13	9 59	D. H. M.
1 Monday,	5 45	6 15	3 43	
2 Tuesday,	5 44	6 16	4 28	
3 Wednesday,	5 43	6 17	5 13	Last 6 9 21
4 Thursday,	5 41	6 19	5 58	New 15 9 14
5 Friday,	5 40	6 20	6 43	First 23 0 28
6 Saturday,	5 39	6 21	4 47	Full 30 9 16

MARRIAGES.

In New York, by Rev. Mr. Dewey, Mr. Iavish Van Wart, of Philadelphia, to Miss Sarah C. Ames, daughter of Barrett Ames, Esq. of N. York.

On the 24th inst. by the Rev. Thos. G. Allen, Mr James M. Hyslar, to Miss Lucina Kline.

On the 14th inst. by Isaac Roach, Mayor, Mr. Mark Watson, of Abington township, Montgomery County, to Miss Deborah H. Johnson, of Lower Dublin township, Philadelphia County.

On the 26th ult. by the Rev. Moses Williamson, Mr. Israel Leaming, to Miss Judith E. Hughes, all of Cape Island, N. Jersey.

On the 23th inst. by the Rev. Mr. Souris, Mr. Henry F. Annear, to Miss Mary Finley Murray.

On the 21st inst. by the Rev. Mr. Wilson, Van Kirton, to the amiable and accomplished Miss Barbara Fisher, all of Philadelphia.

By the Rev. George Chandler, on the 14th inst. Mr. Hugh Cameron, to Mrs. Elizabeth Harrell.

On the 21st inst at Newtown, by P. Gurnea, Esq. Mr. George Young, to Miss Catherine Steward, both of Bristol township, Bucks county.

On the 21st inst by the Rev. J. B. Hardenburg, Mr. Edward F. Dennison, to Miss Isabel Branson, daughter of Mr. Wm. Crossdill, all of this city.

On the 13th inst. by the Rev. C. W. Schaeffer, Mr Joseph Wallace, merchant, of Philadelphia, to Miss Catharine Lentz, of White Marsh, Montgomery county.

On the 19th inst. by the Rev. Doctor Carroll, Mr. Daniel Slater, of Flourtown, Montgomery county, to Miss Ann, daughter of Nicholas B. Uarsh, Esq. of Spring Garden.

On the 21st inst. by the Rev. John Coleman, Mr. Washington A. Huddell, to Miss Mary Peck, daughter of the late Richard Clark, both of Southwark.

On the 25th inst. by Rev. Dr. Babcock, Mr. Andrew R. Maxwell, to Miss Emily Maul.

DEATHS.

On the 28th inst. Ann Armbridge, in the 86th year of her age. Her friends are invited to attend her funeral, on First day, the 31st inst. at half past 10 o'clock, from her late residence, No. 18 Madison st.

On the 27th inst. William Mason Walmsley, Broker, of this city.

On the 26th inst. Miss Grace Brannan, daughter of the late Judge Brannan, of Upper Darby, Delaware county.

On the 20th inst. after a few days sickness, Mr. Peter Haslam, of Kensington.

On the 21st inst. Emma, infant daughter of Thomas and Dymaris Chobosey.

On the 27th inst. Rebecca S. daughter of John Bryan, in the 19th year of her age.

At Baltimore, on Monday last, in the 18th year of her age, Ellen M. daughter of the late Thomas Hurley, of this city.

At Cold Springs, Cape May, N. J. on the 7th ult. Sarah, wife of Eli B. Wales, and youngest daughter of Thos. H. Hughes, in the 29th year of her age, after a severe illness which she bore with christian fortitude and holy acquiescence, in the will of her covenant God.

On the 22d inst. William Theodore, infant son of Wm. E. and Ann Maria Hews, aged 1 year and 4 days.

On the 23d inst. in the 66th year of her age, Mrs. Anna Jaudon, relict of the late Daniel Jaudon.

On the 24th inst. Emma, daughter of James and Martha Ann Molan, aged 18th months.

On the 23d inst. after a short illness, in the 19th year of his age, Robert Kenney, son of Edward Kenney.

On the 24th inst. in the 50th year of his age, Mr. Henry J. Stuckert.

On the 22d inst. in the 70th year of her age, Mrs. Mary, wife of Robert Chapman.

On the 19th inst. in Bristol, Pa. Olivia, daughter of John and Susan L. Boyd.

On the 22d inst. Samuel E. Massey, infant son of Charles R. Massey.

On the 23d inst. of dropsy in the chest, Mr. Jonathan D. Helverson, in the 53d year of his age.

In this city, on the 20th inst. Samuel Boyd, Esq. of Brooklyn, New York.

On the 25th inst. at an advanced age, Philip Smith, after a few days illness.

On the 25th inst. Emily, daughter of the late John Byerly, aged 2 years, 2 months and some days.

On the 26th inst. Mr. Charles O'Harro, in the 65th year of his age.

On the 20th inst. Rebecca, wife of Amor W. Archer, of Burlington, N. Jersey.

On the 24th inst. Emma Matilda, youngest daughter of George and Sophia Eliza Fletcher, in the 7th year of her age.

In New Haven, on the 20th inst. of an affection of the heart, Mrs. Townsend Smith, formerly of Philadelphia.

Reported for the Evening Post and News.

SALES OF STOCKS,

By the Philadelphia Board of Brokers, for the week ending Thursday.

			price sold for.	par
121	shares	United States Bank,	115a116	100
18	do.	Philadelphia Bank,	106a107	100
63	do.	Mechanics Bank,	50a51	35
14	do.	Schuylkill Bank,	47¼	50
475	do.	Girard Bank,	49¼a50	50
6	do.	Commercial Bank,	57	50
5	do.	Farm. & Mech. Bank,	59¼	100
1	do.	Man. & Mechanics Bank,	54	50
4565	do.	Com. & R. R. do. Vicks.	56a70	100
143	do.	Kentucky Bank,	83½a84½	100
24	do.	Com. Bank Cincinnati,	100	100
316	do.	Phil. Wilm. & Balt. R. R.	30¼a32¼	50
24	do.	Camden & Amboy R. R.	125a125½	100
120	do.	Stonington R. R.	30	100
7	do.	Girard Trust,	25	25
5	do.	Philadelphia Exchange Co.	65	100

RECEIPTS BY MAIL.

March 22, received from		Elmore Clark, Esq.	2 00
Rumb & Lake, nett,	1 75	H. B. Matthews, esq.	2 00
Joseph Gage,	5 00	Isaac A. Gray, Esq.	2 00
Amzi Robinson, esq.	3 75	D. H. Sabin, Esq.	2 00
1 25 dis. Arkansas notes, 25 per ct. discount.		E. H. Richards,	2 00
		March 26.	
Edw. Jackson,	5 00	Ira C. Bullock, esq.	3 00
G. J. Grosvenor, Esq.	5 00	E. C. Gregg, Esq.	2 00
Daniel Gilbert,	3 00	E. J. Lane,	20 00
Jas. Sykes, Jr.	3 00	*March 27.*	
L. H. Maney,	2 00	J. W. Brewster, Esq.	2 00
Sam'l McKinstry, esq.	3 00	Jno. McMaster, esq.	3 25
March 23.		S. C. Wheadon, esq.	4 00
T. J. Ten Eyck,	2 00	Peter Mitchell, Esq.	2 00
Robt. H. Vaughan,	2 00	Wm. Little, Esq.	7 00
J. D. Murrell, Esq.	15 00	Albert Camps, Esq.	2 00
G. S. Morton,	1 00	N. Benedict Knapp,	20 00
Andw. Dewing, esq.	2 00	A. N. Bourdon,	20 00
R. B. Jones, Esq.	2 00	Wm. Ainsworth,	5 00
Jos. Wright, Esq.	2 00	Henry Davelin, Esq.	5 00
March 25.		J. Briggs, Esq.	5 00
B. M. Cooley,	2 00	*March 28.*	
L. Gex, Esq. N. H.	5 00	Chas. Hewitt, Esq.	2 00
Gorham Parsons, esq.	2 00	Wm J. Taylor,	2 00
A. Green, Esq.	2 00	Joseph Cochran,	5 00
Lovell Bicknell,	6 00	Geo. A. Wheeler,	5 00
Wm. McPherson, es.	2 00	Genet Ely, Esq.	1 00
Jos. H. Stewart, esq.	5 00	J. D. Bivinge, Esq.	4 00
Geo. Collier, Esq.	2 00	Roan Clark,	2 00

LIST OF UNPAID LETTERS, remaining to our address in the Post Office:—

From S. Brunner, Bethlehem, Pa.; from Bloom, O. March 21.

2000 MULTICAULIS TREES

OF the finest quality, and in the highest state of preservation, for sale cheap, at the office of the Saturday Evening Post, 30 Carter's Alley, Phila. mar 16—tf

FIVE DOLLARS REWARD.

LEFT the residence of the subscriber, on the 17th inst. an indented apprentice to the agricultural business, named Ezra Croasdale, about 18 years of age; a tall, slender built youth; took with him one good suit of dark colored cloth clothing on his back. The above reward will be paid to any person who will bring him back.

3d mo. 30th, 1839. RICHARD KNIGHT.
mar 30—3t*

SPRING MILLINERY.

MRS. E. POTTS respectfully informs her customers and the ladies in general, that she has just received a handsome assortment of Spring Millinery—consisting of fancy silk hats, of the latest style; fine English and split straw bonnets; fine Florence braid, and Leghorn hats—together with a handsome assortment of ribbons, flowers, &c. which will be opened on Thursday, April 4th, at her Millinery establishment, No. 267 North Second street, up stairs. Also, a variety of hosiery, gloves, and trimming of all descriptions—all which will be sold at the lowest prices. Several Milliners and apprentices wanted immediately. mar 30—3t*

MISS E. TOMLINSON

WILL on Wednesday, 3d of April, open an assortment of SPRING MILLINERY, at No. 65 South Fourth street, below Walnut. mar 30—3t*

MARRIAGE.

JUST Published, Price $1. On MARRIAGE. Its intent, obligations, and Physical and constitutional disqualifications Medically considered, with an exposition of the structure and purposes of the Reproductive System: the hereditary transmission of qualities, and the accidents and infirmities incident to Youth, Maturity, and Old Age.

The subjects are illustrated by a variety of highly interesting cases and diagrams. By Wm. YOUNG, M. D. Member of the Philadelphia Medical Society, &c.

Printed for the Author and sold by Booksellers generally.

☞ Persons at a distance can have this publication sent (free of charge) to any part of the United States, Canadas, West Indies, &c. by enclosing a one dollar note on any current bank, addressed to Dr. YOUNG, Philadelphia. mar 30—3m

PHILADELPHIA MONTHLY REPORT

Of Ladies Fashions, at One Dollar Per Annum.

THESE Fashions are arranged by one of our most celebrated milliners, and are

BEAUTIFULLY COLORED.

Subscribers may rely upon their correctness.

They will be furnished monthly to persons who may wish the Fashions without the reading part or the Lady's Book, at the above very low price—carefully packed and sent by mail to any direction.

Cash, of course, in advance, postage paid—any postage that has to be paid by the publisher, will be charged to the subscriber. Address, L. A. GODEY,
211 Chesnut street, Philadelphia.

Gentlemen's Fashions in the same style, illustrated by two or more Colored Figures, will soon be published. mar 30—tf

THE APRIL NUMBER OF
BURTON'S
GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE

Contains the following engravings—a handsome steel Plate, illustrating

THE IVORY HUNTER OF CEYLON,
Engraved in the first style of beauty.

A Portrait of a Setter Dog, and an Engraving of a Spaniel and Rabbit.

The Contents embrace the usual variety, by the first writers.

ORIGINAL TALES,
Essays on Interesting Subjects, Poetry, Travels,
BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES,
Reviews of New Books, Manhattan Exemplar, etc.
Field Sports and Manly Pastimes.
A Chapter is devoted to this subject in every number, illustrated by appropriate Engravings.

A STEEL PLATE IN EVERY NUMBER.

The number for May will be embellished with An Engraving of superior beauty to any thing ever given in a Periodical.

Terms—Three Dollars a year, in advance, or two copies for Five Dollars, or two years for Five Dollars, or one copy and the Lady's Book for Five Dollars, or one copy and any of the Philadelphia Saturday papers, for Five Dollars.

W. E. BURTON, Editor and Proprietor, Dock street, opposite the Exchange, Philadelphia. mar 30—tf

SILK CULTURE IN INDIANA.

THE citizens of Indiana are informed that arrangements are being made to supply those disposed to embark in the profitable business of the growing of the Silk, with from 30 to 40,000 White Italian Mulberry Trees (five years old and three years old). The Trees will be for sale at Lawrenceburg, and probably at Indianapolis and Richmond, about the 20th of April. Particulars will be made public at the above named places in due season. mar 30—tf

SILK WORM EGGS.

THE subscriber will supply orders for Silk Worm Eggs of the two crop mammoth white and sulphur color, in quantities from one thousand to five millions.—Apply to J. J. TEN EYCK,
Middletown Point, Monmouth county, N. J.
mar 30—tf

PIPKA'S MAMMOTH
WHITE SILK WORM EGGS.

THE above article, in the best state of preservation, may be had by applying soon at 403 Market street.
mar 30—tf

CHEAP, CHEAP, CHEAP!

THE subscriber having enlarged his business considerably, by throwing his whole house into stores, respectfully invites the ladies and country merchants to call and examine the handsome stock of goods which he has just opened, and will be sold lower than can be bought elsewhere in the city, at the Western Dry Goods Store, 344 Market street, below Eighth, south side.

30 cases splendid L. ghorn Hats, from $1 to $1 50.
25 do. best quality ladies' English Straw Bonnets.
13 do. do. childrens, do. do. do.
400 ps. Mus. de Laine, all wool, worth 50 cts for 25 cts
37 do. do. do. do. 75 cts for 50 cts
90 do. do. do. do. Swiss Stripe.
30 boxes Blonde Scarfs, worth $2 50 for $1 25.
A large assortment of figured and plain Silks, viz:
Poult de Soi, Gros de Swiss, Gros de Rhine, Gros de Grain, Gros de Afric, Gros de Berlin.
Also, heavy blue and jet black Satins, fig'd and plain.
A large assortment of Paris Embroidery.
1000 Broché Shawls.
Hernani Gauze for Ball Dresses.
Embroidered velvet Bags and Handcuffs.
200 pieces handsome French Lawns, only 25 cts.
A lot of heavy linens, slightly soiled, will be sold at half price.
Handsome Merino Shawls.
The above articles, with the usual assortment of other goods, will be sold low for cash. Open during the evening. J. BROLASKY.
mar 30—3t*

JAYNE'S TONIC VERMIFUGE

A PLEASANT, safe and certain preparation, for the removal of WORMS, DYSPEPSIA, SOUR STOMACH, FEVER AND AGUE, WANT OF APPETITE, and all diseases of debility, especially of the STOMACH AND BOWELS, and ORGANS OF DIGESTION.

This Vermifuge is perfectly safe, and so pleasant that children will not refuse to take it. It effectually destroys Worms, neutralizes acidity or sourness of the stomach, increases appetite, and acts as a general and permanent tonic, and is therefore exceedingly beneficial in intermittent and remittent fevers, indigestion, &c. and is almost a certain cure for FEVER AND AGUE of children, and what is of more importance, it does it permanently.

It not only destroys Worms and invigorates the whole system, but dissolves and carries off the superabundant slime or mucous, so prevalent in the stomach and bowels of children, more especially of those in bad health. This mucous forms the bed or nest in which Worms produce their young, and by removing it—it is impossible for them to remain in the body.

It is harmless in its effects on the system and the health of the patient, is always improved by its use, even when no Worms are discovered. Numerous certificates of its usefulness have been received, but for want of room will not be published here; yet to give the reader an idea of its Vermifuge powers the proprietor will mention a few cases. He gave it to his little son, aged four years old, and in a few days he discharged upwards of ninety large Worms. He also gave it to his little daughter, then about three years old, when it brought away thirty Worms in one night.

Josiah Thompson, near Salem, N. J. administered this Vermifuge to a child, between two and three years old, and says that in a few days, she discharged one hundred and twenty-seven very large Worms.

Mr. Joseph A. Louts, of the Penn Township Savings Institution, in this city, gave it to one of his children, and says that after the sixth dose, it brought away eleven Big Worms at once, five and six inches long.

Mr. Ferdinand Woodruff used two bottles of this Vermifuge for DYSPEPSIA, and in the course of one week discharged upward of thirty pieces of TAPE-WORM, and was thereby perfectly cured of his Dyspepsia.

Another gentleman of this city had it administered to his little daughter, about three years old, when she had a number of such ones from her bowels, composed entirely of *little white thread worms.* He says "they came away from her, not only by hundreds, but I may truly say, by *thousands,* separately and in solid balls as large as hickory nuts, composed entirely of dead worms."

Finally, what the public have long desired, a medicine of this kind, which might be depended upon, is now offered to them, and can be had of DOCTOR JAYNE, and all Druggists who sell his Expectorant and Carminative Balsam. feb 9—tf

AN INTERESTING LETTER

FROM MR. JOHN STANCLIFF, of Thirteenth street, 2nd door above Willow street, Philadelphia, to HUGH HOLLINGSHEAD HIGBEE, M. D. Graduate of Jefferson Medical College and Licentiate of New Jersey Medical Society.

From among the many testimonials received relative to that extraordinary medicinal compound known as "Dr. H. H. HIGBEE'S REMEDY FOR PULMONARY DISEASES," the following letter recently come to hand, is selected for publication, for the reason that the gentleman by whom it was written is well known in this city, and that his character for truth and integrity will be readily admitted. The case of Mrs. Stancliff (though she perhaps affording equal evidence with many others of the admirable curative effects of Dr. Higbee's Remedy) most conclusively shows that the medicine under notice, though it never has and never will be, offered as a "certain cure," is one of the most useful and valuable discoveries of modern times. Mrs. Stancliff had suffered for three years, the lingering tortures of that dreadful malady, Pulmonary Consumption. For seven months confined to her bed, and "helpless as an infant." All hope was gone! What, then, must have been her feelings, when after a confinement of seven months in the chamber of affliction, she found herself once more able to leave her room, and attend to her household duties.—What must have been the gratified surprise of her numerous friends, at beholding her thus unexpectedly restored? Can it be wondered at that those friends should be desirous that her case should be published, in order that others may know where to apply for relief in similar cases! Let those interested, reflect on these things.

Philadelphia, Jan. 8, 1839.

To Dr. H. H. Higbee.

Dear Sir: It affords me pleasure to have it in my power to bear testimony to the salutary effects of your truly valuable medicine; and I hope that for the benefit of the world at large, you will make the following statement public. My wife was suffering under an attack of Pulmonary Consumption for about three years; seven months of which time she was confined to her bed and became as helpless as an infant; so much so, that when it was necessary to remove her, she had to be carried. She was pronounced by an eminent physician to be near the last stage of disease. In this deplorable condition a friend advised me to try your Syrup. I did so, and the effect was surprising. She had taken but two bottles when she was able to sit up, and has since been rapidly recovering. Her cough, which was before incessant is now scarcely perceptible, and I am satisfied that if I had applied to your medicine in an earlier stage, she would now have been perfectly well; and I feel it to be a duty which I owe you to thank you for the relief which your medicine, under the blessing of God, has afforded her. Your obedient servant,

JOHN STANCLIFF.

☞ The original letter from Mr. Stancliff may be seen at Dr. Higbee's office and residence, No. 37 North FIFTH street, (below Race,) where also Dr. Higbee's Medicine may be obtained at $1 per bottle, or five dollars per half dozen. ☞ For list of agents see another column.
mar 16—tf

CROUP, COUGH, ASTHMA,

SPITTING of Blood, Hooping Cough and all PULMONARY DISEASES, cured by JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT, and the various affections of the Stomach and Bowels removed by his CARMINATIVE BALSAM.

Please read the following letter:

DARLINGTON, Beaver County, Pa.
February, 1839.

DEAR SIR—I feel it due to you as the inventor of the medicine and to the public, who may be greatly benefitted by it, to state a cure that was performed in my family, by the use of your "Carminative Balsam."

My little son, when about two months old, was seized with a bowel complaint, caused as I suppose, by a change of diet. It continued for two weeks without intermission, and notwithstanding the remedies prescribed by a respectable physician, we gave up the child a victim, as we supposed, to a fatal disease. But I providentially heard of "Jayne's Carminative," as an effectual cure for bowel complaint; and immediately despatched a messenger to a town seventeen miles off for a bottle. By the use of this medicine, in less than thirty-six hours the disease was checked; and by its continued use for a few days the child was restored to perfect health. Shortly after this, there occurred a similar case in one of the families of my congregation. I prescribed "Jayne's Carminative," and the result was a speedy cure. From a knowledge of the efficacy of your medicine in bowel complaint, a disease to which children are constantly liable, I have obtained and keep constantly in the house, a quantity of the "Carminative."

The same child, owing to exposure, when recently coming up the Ohio, was attacked by that terrible malady, CROUP. We landed in the night at Beaver Point, and when our fears were alarmed lest the hoarse, sepulchral cough, was the forerunner of death, we gave him a tea-spoon full of the "Expectorant," (a bottle of which you presented me with when in Philadelphia,) and applied some liniment to the throat and breast; and before many minutes the hoarseness was gone, the child breathed freely and slept sweetly. Owing to these circumstances it cannot be wondered at why I have so high an opinion of Dr. Jayne's medicine, and why I advise every family to keep it on hand ready for any emergency.

Respectfully yours,
ARTHUR B. BRADFORD,
Pastor of the Presbyterian Church, Darlington, Pa.
Dr. D. Jayne. mar 9—tf

DR. JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT.

WE consider it a duty to the public attention to this their best preparation for Pulmonary Diseases—especially Coughs, Colds, Consumption, Spitting of Blood, Asthma, Bronchitis, Hooping Cough, &c. It is used and very highly approved by persons of the first respectability, but we feel confident in saying that a trial of its excellence will be the best recommendation.

DR. JONATHAN GOING, President of the Granville College, Ohio, (late of New York) in a letter to Dr. Jayne, dated New York, December, 1838, says—"He was laboring under a severe cold, cough and hoarseness, and that his difficulty of breathing was so great that he felt himself in imminent danger of immediate suffocation, but was perfectly cured by using this Expectorant."—Mrs. Dolby, of Salem, N. J. was cured of Asthma of twenty years standing by using two bottles of this medicine.—Mrs. Ward, also of Salem, was cured of the same complaint by one bottle.—A young lady, also of Salem, who was believed by her friends to be far gone with Consumption was perfectly restored by three bottles.—Dr. Hamilton, of St. James, South Carolina, was greatly afflicted by a cough, hoarseness and soreness of the lungs, and on using a bottle of this medicine found permanent relief.

Sir Nicholas Harris, Sen. one of the Deacons of the First Baptist Church in this city, has been perfectly cured by it—after having suffered for many years with Cough, Asthma, and Spitting of Blood, which no remedy before could relieve.

The Rev. C. C. P. Crosby, late Editor of the American Baptist, writes as follows:

New York, June 12, 1838.

To Dr. Jayne.—Dear Sir,—I have made use of your Expectorant, personally and in my family, for the last six years, with great benefit. Indeed I may consider my life prolonged by the use of this valuable medicine, under the blessing of God, for several years. I may say almost as much in the case of my wife, and also of the Rev. Mr. Thomas, of the Island of Jamaica. For all cases of cough, inflammation of the chest, lungs, and throat, I do most unhesitatingly recommend this as the best medicine I have ever tried. My earnest wish is, that others afflicted as I have been, may experience the same relief, which I am persuaded they will by using your Expectorant. C. C. P. CROSBY.

The following Certificate is from a practising PHYSICIAN and a much respected Clergyman of the Methodist society—Dated Madison Town, Va. Aug. 27, 1838.

Dr. Jayne, Dear Sir—I have been using your Expectorant extensively in my practice for the last three months, and for all attacks of Colds, Coughs, Inflammation of the Lungs, Consumption, Asthma, Pains and Weakness of the Breast, it is decidedly the best medicine I have ever tried. Very respectfully yours,

R. W. WILLIAMS.

The Rev. JOSEPH RUSLING, well known in this City as a pious and popular Clergyman of the Methodist Episcopal Church, in hopes to the proprietor, says that he has had repeated attacks of spitting of blood, and violent hemorrhage from the chest, for more than sixteen years—and had suffered dreadfully with Asthma, pain in his breast, difficulty of breathing, Dyspepsia, night sweats, and a hard, dry Cough, by which his constitution was completely undermined and broken down. For five weeks he was unable to attend to his ministerial duties, and for the last five months immediately previous to his using Jayne's Expectorant, he had been entirely confined to his room, without the most distant prospect of ever leaving it but for the grave. His friends had long been looking for the termination of his severe and protracted sufferings in death. He was not able to get any sleep after one or two o'clock in the morning, on account of his cough, which harassed him incessantly until near ten o'clock, when he usually became more easy, but still suffered by more or less cough throughout the day. The best medical advice this city could afford had at all times been at his command, and every expedient his numerous friends could devise for the mitigation of his sufferings had been tried in vain. The best medical prescriptions failed of even giving him temporary relief. A friend now urged him to try Jayne's Expectorant, and presented him with a bottle, from which he found so much benefit, that, on continuing its use, he was soon enabled to resume his ministerial duties, and in a late communication to the proprietor he says—"Dr. D. Jayne: In communicating with you in relation to the effects produced on my system by your Expectorant last summer, the following are the results of my observation viz.—1st. An easy expectoration—2d. An alleviation of Asthmatical oppression—and 3d. Comfortable repose at night by a reduction of the Cough. If the above observations will be useful to any of your patients, you are welcome to them. Respectfully yours, &c.

J. RUSLING.

Philadelphia, May 19, 1838.

Dr. Jayne's Office is No. 20 South Third Street, Philadelphia, where all orders will be promptly attended to.
jan 26—tf

NO. 8—NORTH EIGHTH STREET.—NO. 8.

DR. BRANDRETH'S OFFICE—For the EXCLUSIVE sale of his Vegetable Universal Pills, which have always proved themselves of the greatest service to mankind, and which neither the envy of individuals, or the wanton attacks of some Editors to malign, have been capable to injure their high reputation.

BENJAMIN BRANDRETH'S ASSERTION.—"If ever man spoke truth, if ever he spoke confidently of the usefulness of a medicine to his fellow citizens, I am, when I say, that 'simple purgation' will prevent disease, inform its proof, procure death. I do not assert this lightly. I have seen these means used for many years with the most complete success. And if Brandreth's Pills are used (the genuine and only true made by me) this result will universally be experienced. Other medicines may have the same effect,—other medicines may be made equally well with mine—I wish it to be understood that I, Benjamin Brandreth, use my Pills myself and know they have the POWERS on DISEASE which I ascribe to them."

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITERS and of those who use my advertisements to sell their medicine, which nevertheless may be good, but remember, "Wolves wear Sheep's clothing sometimes."

FROM AMERICAN NEWSPAPERS.—The New York Sun says:—Brandreth's Pills have been used among many of our friends, and in our own family we have used them nearly four years with no required medicine; in that period, no doctor save Dr. Brandreth has crossed our threshold. Our belief is "Keep your bowels and blood pure, and every kind of disease will be prevented or cured." The Brandreth Pills are eminently calculated to do this, and thereby reach home the root of human malady.

The New York Evening Star says:—Brandreth's Pills are a medicine which their own intrinsic worth will always secure for them a large and ready sale.—They have deservedly a high reputation; and as a family and antibilious remedy it would be difficult to equal them among all the patent medicines of the present day.

The New York Commercial says:—They remove all morbid humors and purify the blood.

☞ TO THE WHOLE FAMILY OF MAN.—We feel both pleasure and satisfaction in recommending to all our readers, Brandreth's Vegetable Pills, as the most certain, most safe, and invaluable medicine extant.—As anti-bilious and Aperient Pills, we are perfectly convinced they stand far above all others as a certain cure in all cases of worms, scurvy, scorbutic humors, erysipelas, and all affections of the skin, dropsy, asthma, cramps, gravel, piles, and rheumatism, they will be found invaluable.—*Lancaster Times.*

The New York Transcript says of Brandreth's Pills.—One of our carriers some time since gave notice that he was not able to attend to the duties of his situation, in consequence of violent pains in his back and side. We recommended his use to Brandreth's; he used three Pills. He did so, and they cured him perfectly.

PILLS PURCHASED FROM DRUGGISTS CAN NEVER BE RELIED UPON AS GENUINE BRANDRETH'S.

THE CERTIFICATE.—Every Agent of Dr. Brandreth's has an ENGRAVED CERTIFICATE of Agency, done at GREAT COST to secure the public from fraud, and observe the date is also ENGRAVED.

This Certificate is RENEWED EVERY YEAR—therefore, when over twelve months old it no longer GUARANTEES the genuineness of the medicine. All Pills having Wm. Brandreth on the label, or "Genuine Brandreth, or Geo. Hedges" &c. are not manufactured by the subscriber, and he will not be answerable for the effects they may produce.

The high character of the Genuine Pills needs no comment; and they may be always had at my own offices in the following cities.

Principal—241 Broadway, opposite the City Hall, New York.

Philadelphia—12 Chesnut and 8 North 8th sts.
Boston—19 Hanover st. (only place in Boston.)
Baltimore—80 South Charles st.
Richmond, Va.—103 Main st.
Albany—Corner of Green and Hudson sts.
Pittsburgh, Pa.—126 Wood st.
Louisville, Ky—46 Fourth street.
St. Louis, Mo.—261 Market st.
New Orleans—3 Old Levee.
Montreal—3 Notre Dame st.
Cincinnati, Ohio—110 Main st.
Charleston, S. C.—7½ Meeting st.

These Offices are for the exclusive sale of the Brandreth Vegetable Universal Pills, and are sold at the uniform price of 25 cents per box, with full directions.

B. BRANDRETH, M. D.
No. 241 Broadway, N. Y.

Sole Proprietor of Brandreth's Vegetable Universal Pills in the United States of America.

SUB-AGENTS.

John Shaffner, Lancaster, Pa.
Wm. Bell, Harrisburg, Pa.
Geo. W. Hitner, Carlisle, Cumberland county, Pa.
Benj. Zeigler, York, York county, Pa.
Wm. Gilmore, Chambersburg, Pa.
Jesse Kersey, West Chester, Chester county, Pa.
Keim & Stichter, Reading, Berks county, Pa.
Samuel Yerdley, Doylestown, Bucks county, Pa.
John Smith, Lycoming county, Pa.
Geo. Reynolds, Wilmington, Del.
Daniel Fenton, Trenton, N. J. jan 26—istf

WETHER'LL AND BROTHER,

MANUFACTURERS, No. 65 North Front street, Philadelphia, offer for sale

White Lead, dry and ground in oil,	Copperas,
	Oil Vitriol,
Red Lead,	Aqua Fortis,
Orange Mineral,	Muriatic Acid,
Sugar Lead,	Sulph Morphia
Litharge,	Acetate do.
Chromic Green,	Sulph Quinine,
Chromic Yellow,	Refined Camphor,
Blue Vitriol,	Calomel, &c. &c.

Together with every Chemical article in their line, all of which, being made by themselves, are confidently recommended to the consumers and to the public generally, whose orders they will supply for any quantities required. feb 23—3m

CHEAP BOOKS AND STATIONERY,

WHOLESALE and Retail, South West corner of Fourth and Race streets, J. B. LIPPINCOTT & CO. (successors to Clark & Lippincott) respectfully inform the public that they keep constantly for sale a large and general assortment of THEOLOGICAL, MISCELLANEOUS, and SCHOOL BOOKS, also, a handsome assortment of plain and fancy STATIONERY, CUTLERY, &c. BLANK BOOKS of various sizes, suitable for banks, public offices, and merchants, always on hand, consisting of Ledgers, Journals, Day Books, Cash Books, Receipt Books, Bill Books &c. together with a general supply of Letter, Cap, and every other description of paper and Law Blanks. Paper ruled to any pattern. Book-binding executed at the shortest notice. feb 23—6m

VALUABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE.

THE subscriber offers for sale his property adjoining the town of Waynesville, in the county of Warren, and state of Ohio, containing between fifty and sixty acres of first rate land, thirty acres cleared and under cultivation, the balance in woodland, mostly sugar tree, with a mixture of other timber. On which there is a large and substantial brick house, forty feet front, and twenty-eight feet deep, with four rooms on a floor, and an excellent cellar under the whole; a well of good water at the door, and a cistern in the yard; a good barn, with convenient stabling attached thereto; a wagon house, corn crib and smoke house, with other out-buildings.—Also, a first rate apple orchard of grafted fruit, pear, cherry, and peach. On the premises is a tanyard, with about twenty-seven vats, a brick currying shop, a large frame bark-house, which is supplied by a never failing spring of excellent water, with a fall of thirty-five feet above the level, and other good water springs on the premises. The premises command a beautiful view of the surrounding country, and an extensive prospect of the Cincinnati, Lebanon, and Springfield Turnpike road. The tanyard and buildings are all within the limits of the corporation of the town of Waynesville, and having a southern inclination on one side and northern on the other, renders it a most favorable location for the growing of the mulberry and the culture of silk. As any one wishing to purchase will call and examine the premises, a more particular description is unnecessary.

DAVID MORGAN.
Third mo. 15th, 1839. mar 23—4t*

THE OLIO

Variety's the Spice of Life, That gives it all its flavour.

The following stanzas, have been for some time mislaid, and as our correspondent may suppose that we have not appreciated the compliment, we give it to our readers.

For the Evening Post and Saturday News.

TO MY SISTER.

Toss—Tender fires
To the joyed music go,
God bless my Sweet!
The bloom beaming snow—
I'm Weary! Yes, Weary!
Consumption soon will kill;
Then take—"Be weary
Health, tender, thee may fill."—
T. M. K. H.

The last case of absence of mind, is that of an editor who copied from a paper one of his own articles, and headed it "wretched attempt at wit."

The Time to Blush.—"Blush not now," said a distinguished Italian to a young relative whom he met issuing from a haunt of vice; "you should have blushed when you went in." The heart alone is safe which shrinks from the slightest contact or conception of evil, and waits not to inquire, what will the world say?

"I wish you would give me that gold ring on your finger," said a village dandy to a country girl, "for it resembles the duration of my love to you—it has no end." "Excuse me, sir," said she, I choose to keep it, for it is likewise emblematical of mine for you—it has no beginning."

Mrs. Polly Collins took up Robert Knowles at Barnstable, for not fulfilling his promise to marry her. The gist of evidence turned out thus: "I asked Polly," said Robert, "if she would marry me, and she answered yes, but I did not tell her I would marry her." That made it bad for Polly.

Judge Peters.—The Judge, during the war of the revolution, was Captain of a company of volunteers; and upon presenting his muster roll one day to the paymaster, the latter asked him how many men he commanded. "Not one," said the Captain, "but I am commanded by sixty."

A MATERNAL UNCLE'S COMFORT.

"Sharp is spoiling his son; he'll repent it one day:
No boy can do right who just has his own way."
"Sharp's a rogue, my dear sir, and his son I would rather
Should have his own way, than the way of his father."

THE MATRIMONIAL DIFFERENCE.

Said Pry, "It is plain, she is breaking your heart"
(When between man and wife mischief-making.)
"That's no odds," cried poor Sneak, with his hand to the part,
"'Tis my head she is constantly breaking."

Idleness of Fashionable Life.—Obliged to pay attention to every foolish thing uttered and to all the idle compliments paid, and constantly to keep my mind on the rack, that I may not fail to introduce in my turn my jest or my lie.—And this is called idleness! It is the labor of a galley slave.—*Rousseau.*

"Long Drawn Out," by Steam.—A London paper says that "one pound of cotton, which formerly could only be spun into a thread of one hundred and eight yards long, can now, by the application of steam, produce a thread of one hundred and sixty seven miles in length!"

Theodore Hook's Last!—"Really," said Theodore to the ponderous Lord *, when he last met him in Parliament Street, "I am very glad to shake hands with you—but,"—(here Theodore appeared in an agony) "you might as well permit me to *grind my own corn!*" The fact was, that the nobleman had trod with his whole weight upon Theodore's right foot, whereon was a formidable soft corn.

Losing Good Morals by an Earthquake.—An American ship lay in Talcahuana at the time the severe earthquakes were experienced there. Shortly afterward, while lying in another port, the captain thought it necessary to punish a man, but allowed that if the offender could advance any reason for his immoral conduct, he would be pardoned. "Why, sir," said Jack, "you see as how I think that 'are earthquake shook my moral principles out o' me."—Such able reasoning had the desired effect, and Jack was forgiven.

Love of Newspapers.—"Father, give me the New Orleans Bee." "Why the Bee, my son?" "Because it is the biggest paper in the world, and capital to make kites."—*N. Y. Star.*

The remark of Sir W. Curtis might be applied to many of the enjoyments of life as well as eating—that after all, the rich and the poor are about equally *ill off.* The one can seldom find a dinner for an appetite, and the other can still seldomer find an appetite for a dinner.

Sensations of a Balloon Ascent.—Vauxhall Gardens, with all the people in them went *down!* Tom—Tom—I cannot have been deceived. I speak from the evidence of my senses, founded upon repetition of the fact. Upon each of the three or four experimental trials of the power of the balloon to enable the people to glide away from us with safety to themselves, down they all went about thirty feet—then up they came again, and so on. There we sat quietly all the while in our wicker buck-basket, utterly unconscious of motion, till at length Mr. Green, snapping a little iron and thus letting loose the rope by which the earth was suspended to us—like Atropos cutting the connection between us with a pair of shears—down it went with everything on it, and your poor paltry little Dutch toy of a town (your great metropolis, as your insolently call it, having been placed on castors for the occasion—I am satisfied of that—was gently rolled away beneath from us.—*Poole's Crotchets in the Air.*

Singing in the Ear.—An Irish servant lad going along a passage, and singing rather inharmoniously, was asked by his master what horrid noise he was making. "I have not made any noise, sir," he replied. "Why you were singing, and a confounded noise it was." "Oh perhaps it was the singing in my ears your honor heard!" This reminds us of the dialogue between two moonesters of the guide kirk of Scotland. One complained that he had got a ringing in his head! "Do ye ken the reason o' that?" asked his worthy crony. "Na!" "I'll tell ye: it's because it's empty!" "And have ye never a ringing in your head?" quoth the other. "Na, never!" "And do ye ken the reason? It's because it's cracked!" was the retort; and the truth was not very far off.

Bunyan.—The following is well authenticated of John Bunyan. While in Bedford jail, he was called upon by a Quaker, desirous of making a convert of him. "Friend John," said he, "I am come to thee with a message from the Lord; and after having searched for thee in half the prisons of England, I am glad I have thee at last." "If the Lord had sent you," returned Bunyan, "you need not have taken so much pains to find me out, for the Lord knows I have been here these twelve years."

A better story of hypochondria than even the "Turned Head" of the "London Physician," is that of a patient of a medical friend of the author, who imagined he had a leg of mutton hanging to his nose, and walking nearly double, to prevent the dangling joint from hitting his knees. The cure was simple. He was taken into a dark room, where a person was stationed with the reality, and on cutting off just the tip of his nose, the mutton was let fall on the floor. On opening the window shutters, the patient was convinced he had got rid of his load, and walked in an upright position ever afterward.

An American Judge.—There he sat, with his hat on, a cigar in his mouth, his arms folded, and his feet over the rail, looking as sour as an unripe lemon. "Bring up them culprits!" said he, and when they were brought up, he told them their rascality was scandalous and only fit for English and ignorant foreigners, that sit in the outer porch of darkness, and not for high minded intelligent Americans. "You are a disgrace," said he, "to our great nation, and I hope I shall not hear the like of it again. If I do I'll put you on your trial, as sure as you are born! I hope I may be skinned alive by wild cats if I don't."—*Sam Slick.*

Labor.—It is to labor only, that man owes every thing possessed of exchangeable value. Labor is the talisman that has raised him from the condition of a savage; that has changed the desert and the forest into cultivated fields; that has covered the earth with cities, and the ocean with ships; that has given us plenty, comfort, and elegance, instead of want, misery and barbarism.

Good.—"I want go back, *I'll be hanged if I do,*" as the man said in Canada, ven the rope broke, and he ran away with part of it about his neck.

A REVOLUTIONARY HERO GONE.

Among the foreign volunteers in the army of the revolution, the reader can but remember the name of Baron Steuben. After the treachery of Arnold he could not bear to hear the name of the traitor or any allusion to him. Once, while reviewing a regiment of light horse, he accidentally heard the name which he so much abhorred. He ordered the person bearing it to the front, and was astonished at the appearance of a young and gallant rider of portly bearing, excellently equipped. "Change your name brother soldier," said the Baron; "you are too respectable to bear the name of a traitor." "What name shall I take, General?" said the soldier. "Any you please. Mine is at your service." An offer so honorable was thankfully accepted, and the name of Steuben was entered on the roll. The soldier whose name was thus changed, carried his new name until the day of his death, which occurred last January. He died at Steuben, in this state, aged 80.—*N. Y. Sun.*

Grave of Godfrey, the Inventor of the Quadrant.—It will be interesting to the friends of science, to learn that the remains of Thomas Godfrey, the undoubted inventor of the Quadrant, have been rescued from oblivion, and removed to the beautiful cemetery of Laurel Hill, near Philadelphia. Mr. Godfrey had been interred on the farm of his father, near Germantown; in the course of time, the family burial ground was crossed by a cart road, and the old Sandstone Monument of the father, bearing date 1705, was knocked regularly by a cart wheel every time it passed, and was thus much defaced. This emphatically exhibits the folly of interring on farms, which must pass, in this country, after a few generations, into other families.

Appreciating fully the discovery of Godfrey, and anxious to prevent the further desecration of the graves, the annalist of Philadelphia, John F. Watson, who resides in Germantown, has had the remains of *Godfrey*, of his father and mother, and of a small child, all disinterred with suitable care, and we are happy to add, that the managers of the Laurel Hill Cemetery have erected a suitable tomb over the remains. The friends of science, when viewing this already celebrated spot, will not forget to visit the tombs of *Godfrey*, the inventor of the Quadrant, and of *Charles Thomson*, the first and long the Confidential Secretary of the Continental Congress, also to be found appropriately ornamented in the same cemetery. It is high time other attempts were made to perpetuate the memory of the great and good men of the Revolution.—*Silliman's Journal.*

Origin of the Washington Name.—We learn from Mr. Sparks's new life of Washington, that *Hertburn* was the original name of the Washington family; that the latter name was probably assumed by William de Hertburn, between the years 1161 and 1274, and that the manor was held in the male line till about the year 1400, or one hundred and thirty years.—During this period the name seems to have been usually written *Wessyngton*, though it is sometimes found *Wasington*. In its subsequent changes it was probably written variously at different times, and by different branches of the family. At the Herald's College, in the "Visitation Book," (so Mr. Sparks called it) of Northamptonshire, for the year 1618, I found the autographs of *Alban Washington* and *Robert Washington*. These persons were uncles to John and Lawrence Washington, who emigrated to Virginia.

ENGLISH LANGUAGE.

As of all existing languages and literatures, the English is most replete with benefit to the human race, so it is overspreading the earth with a rapidity far exceeding any other. With a partial exception in Canada, English is the language of the continent of America, north of Mexico; and at the existing rate of increase there will be a hundred millions speaking English in the United States at the end of this century. In the West India Islands we have given our language to a population collected from various parts of Africa; and by this circumstance alone they have been brought many centuries nearer civilization than their countrymen in Africa, who may for ages grope about in the dark, destitute of any means of acquiring true religion and science. Their dialect is an uncouth perversion of English suited to the present crude state of their ideas; but their literature will be the literature of England, and their language will gradually be conformed to the standard. More recently the English language has taken root in the continent of Africa itself, and a nation is rising by means of it, in the extensive territory belonging to the Cape, out of a curious mixture of different races. But the scene of its greatest triumph will be in Asia. To the south a new continent is peopling with the English race; to the north, an ancient people, who have always taken the lead in the progress of religion and science in the East, have adopted the English language as their language of education; by means of which they are becoming animated by a new spirit, and are entering at once upon the improved knowledge of Europe, the fruit of the labor and invention of successive ages. The English language, not many generations hence, will be spoken by millions in all the four quarters of the globe; and our learning, our morals, our principles of constitutional liberty, and our religion, embodied in the established literature, and diffused through the genius of the vernacular languages, will spread far and wide among the nations.

THE PAWN BROKER.

Visiting the Pawn Broker's shop in Chatham street, for the purpose of redeeming some articles left by an unfortunate friend, the following circumstance arrested my attention:—

A middle aged man entered with a bundle, on which he asked a small advance, and which, on being opened, was found to contain a shawl, and two or three other articles of female apparel.—The man was stout and sturdy, and as I judged from his appearance, a mechanic—but the mark of the destroyer was on his bloated countenance, and his heavy stupid eyes. Intemperance had marked him for his own. The pawn broker was yet examining the offered pledge, when a woman whose pale face and attenuated form bespoke long and intimate acquaintance with sorrow came hastily into the shop, and with the single exclamation, "Oh Robert!" darted rather than ran, to that part of the counter where the man was standing. Words were not wanted to explain her story—her miserable husband, not satisfied with wasting his own earnings, and leaving her to starve with her children, had descended to the meanness of plundering even her scanty wardrobe, and the pittance, for obtaining of which this robbery would furnish means, was destined to be squandered at the tippling house. A blush of shame arose even upon his degraded face—but it quickly passed away—the brutal appetite prevailed, and the better feeling that had apparently stirred within him for the moment, soon gave way before its diseased and insatiated cravings.

"Go home," was his harsh and angry exclamation, "what brings you here, running after me with your everlasting scolding? Go home and mind your own business."

"Oh Robert, dear Robert," answered the unhappy wife, "don't pawn my shawl. Our children are crying for bread, and I have none to give them. Oh let me have the money; it is hard to part with that shawl, for it was my mother's gift; but I will let it go rather than see my children starve. Give me the money, and don't leave us to perish."

I watched the face of the pawn broker, to see what effect this appeal would have upon him, but I watched in vain. He was hardened to distress and had no sympathy to throw away. "Twelve shillings on these," he said, tossing them back to the drunkard, with a look of perfect indifference.

"Only twelve shillings!" murmured the heart broken wife, in a tone of despair. "Oh Robert don't let them go for twelve shillings. Let me try some where else."

Nonsense, answered the brute. "It is as much as they are worth, I suppose. Here Mr. Crimp give us the change."

The money was placed before him, and the bundle consigned to a drawer. The woman reached forth her hand toward the silver, but the movement was anticipated by her husband. "There, Mary," he said giving her half a dollar, "there, go home now and don't make a fuss.—I'm going a little way up street, and perhaps I'll bring you something from market when I come home."

The hopeless look of the poor woman, as she meekly turned to the door, told plainly enough, how little she trusted to this ambiguous promise. They went on their way—she to her famishing children, and he to squander the dollar he had retained.—*Scenes from Real life.*

Heavy Bonds.—Canning, when speaking of her national debt, said that England was bound to keep the peace in the sum of £800,000,000.

"Sal," said a tall raw boned Yankee to his sweet heart, "I hope to be goshbustifiedly chawed up, if I don't love you so I want to eat you up."

The Americans are noted for their saturnine humor. A rigid-faced old fellow, the other day, overhauled a man with a load of wood. "What do you ask for that bundle of kindling stuff?" "Two dollars." "Two dollars! Ah! I see you mean to sell it. You don't mean to give it away."

"Shant I see you hum from singin' skul tonight, Jerusha?" "No, you shant do no such thing. I don't want you nor your company, Reuben." "P'raps you didn't exactly understand what I said?" "Yes I did. You asked me if you mightn't see me hum." "Why, no I didn't—I only asked you *how your marm was!*"

A Western paper says there is one thing that has always amazingly puzzled it, and that is how any man can ever expect to escape the ague and fever, who neglects to pay the printer.

Biographical Sketches.

COLERIDGE.

Coleridge, by a singular error, has been usually regarded as belonging to the same school with Wordsworth, partaking of the same peculiarities, and upholding the same doctrines. Indeed, like Wordsworth, of seeking the sources of sublimity and of beauty in the simplest elements of humanity; he ranges through all history and science, investigating all that has really existed and all that has had foundation only in the strongest and wildest minds, combining, condensing, developing, and multiplying the rich products of his research with marvellous facility and skill, now pondering fondly over some piece of exquisite loveliness, brought from a wild and unknown recess; now tracing out the hidden germ of the oldest and most barbarian theories; and now calling fantastic spirits from the vasty deep, where they have slept since the dawn of reason. The term, "myriad-minded," he has happily applied to Shakespeare, is truly descriptive of himself. He is not one, but Legion—"rich with the spoils of time," victor in his own glorious imagination and sportive fantasy. There is nothing more wonderful that the facile majesty of his images, or rather of his world of imaginary, which even in his poetry or prose, start up before us self-raised and all perfect, like the palace of Aladdin. He ascends to the sublimest truths, by a winding track of sparkling glory, which can only be described in his own language.—

"The spirit's ladder,
That from this gross and visible world of dust
Even to the starry world, with thousand rounds
Builds itself up; on which the unseen powers
Move up and down on heavenly ministries—
The circles in the circles, that approach
The central sun with ever-narrowing orbit."

In various beauty of versification, he has never been exceeded. Shakespeare, doubtless, has surpassed him in linked sweetness and exquisite continuity, and Milton is pure majesty and classic grace—but this is one species of verse only—and, taking all his trials of various metres, the swelling harmony of his blank verse, the sweet breathing of his gentler odes, and the sybil-like flutter alternate with the murmuring charm of his wizard spells, we doubt if even those great masters have so fully developed the music of the English tongue.

KING RENE AND THE TROUBADOUR.

Every reader of history knows that King René was fonder of music and poetry than of the arts of war and politics. In the early part of his reign, before he had become utterly helpless and contemptible by his neglect of affairs of state, his Majesty, whilst listening to the musical voice of his daughter Margaret, was informed by an officer of his court that a wandering minstrel desired access to his Royal presence, in order that he might exhibit his skill in the joyous science. King René, at all times too much interested in love and music, rejoiced that another novelty would regale his ears with some romantic ditty of chivalry and love: he commanded that the wanderer should be welcomed, and his wants provided for, and that in the evening he should be permitted to exercise his skill in the presence of the Royal musician and his court. The King's commands were obeyed, and the stranger was hospitably attended to by the officers of the Royal household.

Evening came, and King René took his seat in his hall, with his daughter by his side: Margaret was not more than seventeen, yet her appearance exhibited more marks of thought than is common in females of that tender age. The fact was there was a dormant spirit of ambition in the lady which only wanted bringing out.—The frivolities of her father's court were as distasteful to her as her own indifference to his favorite pursuits was to the King. She would occasionally, to please the King, exhibit her own skill, which was by no means small, in his favorite pursuits; but she delighted more in listening to the histories of actual war and politics, than to the stories of wandering knights and faithful damsels, which were the joy of her father's heart. The minstrel entered the hall, and was brought to the footstool of the King. He was a fair-haired youth of twenty, with light blue eyes, and a mild expression of countenance. To King René's inquiries he answered that he was of England, and that, attracted by the fame of the sovereign before whom he stood, he had wandered thus far in the hope of obtaining the highest reward to which a minstrel could aspire—the approbation of King René.

The King bade him exhibit his skill in his profession, and promised favor and promotion if he proved worthy. The youthful wanderer obeyed, and sung one of those interminable ditties to us moderns unknown, and which, if attempted, would not be listened to; but, at the time of which we speak, nothing was more common than for the lovers of music to listen with patience to a lay of eight hours!

King René was delighted with the youth's performance, and, for a wonder, his youthful daughter exhibited the same pleasure. The theme of his song was, that a youthful King, disdaining to marry as mere policy or chance directed, wandered from his native kingdom, through various realms, to seek a wife such as his youthful fancy had pictured: how he had at length found a Princess of such rare and excellent beauty, that his heart was captivated—how, in the capacity of minstrel, this wandering King had wooed and won the daughter of the King of France.

The English minstrel was taken into high favor by King René; he remained for weeks at his castle, and, during that time, had gained favor in the eyes of René's household by his disinterestedness;—the King's profuse gifts to himself he distributed among his officers.

One evening the King was seated in his hall, expecting the appearance of his favorite, but he appeared not! The King was in terror lest some harm had befallen the young Englishman. The castle was searched; at last a chamberlain returned in breathless haste, and communicated something to the King, who immediately arose and accompanied the chamberlain to the gardens of the Palace. In a bower was found the minstrel fast asleep; on a seat by his side was the Princess Margaret, anxiously watching him! King René was romantic, but not quite such a fool as to rejoice that a daughter of his should love a wandering minstrel. He awoke the youth, and bitterly reproached his daughter with her unworthy attachment. The youth remained silent for a while, at last he spoke, and, in the most dignified manner, requested an audience of the King in private. There was something so noble in the youth's manner that he complied.

Reader, the wandering minstrel was Henry of England! And the romance of their love may account for the intensity of devotion with which the high-souled Margaret regarded her Royal and unfortunate husband, notwithstanding his weakness and follies.

The February Knickerbocker has an amusing melange, made up from a new and rare English work, sent the Editor by his London correspondent, in which we find the following laughable anecdote:

The reader will remember Goldsmith's account of a clerical dinner which he once attended in England, where he anticipated a rich intellectual banquet, from the attrition and conversation of some fifteen or twenty country "lights of the church." Being ushered into the apartment, he was greatly surprised and scandalised, when, after a long pause, a prominent divine broke the expressive silence which had mused their praise, by observing, that "a sow in his parish had recently had fifteen pigs at a litter!" We have always fancied that this scene was something of a caricature; but if such things as the following are seen "in the green tree," what may we not expect from "the dry?" Our author is at Cambridge, searching for a young clergyman, a fellow townsman of his. At length, says Mr. Gardiner:

"I found his rooms; the door was fast, but through the window, I discovered his cap and gown, lying on the floor. In the dusk of the evening I went again, and seeing a disconsolate man pacing the dark cloisters of that monkish place, I gently stepped behind him, and asked if he could tell me where Mr. B—— was? Starting from his reverie, he replied, "Yes Sir; he is coaching it in the next quadrangle!" "Pray, Sir, what is that?" I said. "Why, don't you know what coaching is? He is dining out, Sir; follow me, and I will show you where he is." As I mounted the stairs I heard sounds of revelry. Surely, said I to myself, B—— cannot be here; the demure, sanctified B——? I had to pass through a dark room, and poked my way to the door, directed by bursts of laughter within. I rapped gently; a loud voice cried out, "Tumble in!" Opening the first door I found myself between two. There was no retreating; on tapping at the second, the invitation was repeated louder than before, with some addition. "Tumble in and show your ugly face!" I instantly found myself in the company of three fine fellows, who showed signs of having spent a glorious day. In the midst of my odd entanglement, a thundering voice shouted "Red or white, red or white?" I stood amazed, still louder the demand was repeated, "Red or white, Sir?" I paused for a moment, and catching a portion of their *sanctified humor*, I stoutly answered, "Red!" and sat me down. Not another word was spoken; fresh wine and clean glasses were brought; we drank round, and in silence I bowed to my new friends. After a short pause, I begged to express my good fortune in falling into such civilized company, as I had never dreamed of finishing the day so much to my mind. I told them I was wandering about in search of a townsman of mine, one B——, of Lescester, whom I could not find, but had little to regret on that score, since my inquiries had brought me into the present party. Upon which one of my jovial friends got up and pointing to the floor, cried out, "There he lies! there he lies, Sir! The Rev. John B——, Bachelor of Arts, and like one of the profane!" There he lay; the saint like B——, dead as Bacchus, under the table."

ROBERT ON THE DOME OF ST. PETER'S AT ROME.

[Translated from "*Mémoires de Madame la Duchesse d'Abrantès.*" One must have nerves of steel to read without trembling, this account of Robert's perilous enterprise. Robert was an enthusiastic young painter a pupil of the French academy, sent to Rome to study the frescoes.]—*Ed. L. G.*

Robert was one day at St. Peter's. The hour of divine service was past, and he was almost alone. The silent and religious quiet of the vast edifice, was interrupted only by the footsteps of a few casual visitors. Robert cast on all sides his look of ardent enthusiasm in search of new wonders. On a sudden, he saw a rope descend from the opening at the top of the grand cupola; a workman having approached, fastened to it a bucket of water, and it again ascended. The roof was out of repair, and some masons were at work upon it. This gave him the idea of ascending the cupola.

"I was curious," said he, "to examine as closely as possible the injury done to this colossus of modern architecture, which, elevating up toward heaven, seems contemptuously to say to the ruined monuments around it, *I am eternal*. Its pride seemed to me much lowered. That rope, that bucket, and that solitary workman, struck me as contemptible." He ascended the dome. On his arrival at the summit, he was struck with admiration and wonder at the magnificent prospect before him.

It was a splendid and living panorama, lighted by sunbeams so different from those of every other country, covering nature with a bright and glorious veil of beautiful colors, which floats over the buildings, trees, and land of Italy alone. He then looked more nearly around him, and perceived a few workmen repairing some slight damage done to the roof of the dome. To obtain water with greater ease, they had placed across the opening of the cupola two long planks tied together; over them a rope was thrown, which descended into the church. These planks might be two feet and a half in width, and as the apparatus was intended merely to support a bucket of water, no one cared whether it would or would not bear a greater weight.

Looking on these things with the eyes of a young man of twenty, with eyes that see danger only to brave and laugh at it, Robert began to think that it must be a singular sight to behold St. Peter's from top to bottom, the reverse of the manner in which every thing that has *base* and *summit* is generally seen—namely, from bottom to top. This idea soon took such possession of his mind, that he must needs satisfy it. Never once calculating whether the plank across this opening, which was three hundred feet from the ground, was strong enough to bear his weight, he placed one foot upon it, then the other, and behold him upon this dangerous bridge, without any possibility of turning back!

When for the first time, he told me this story, the instant *I saw him* upon the plank, suspended as it were between heaven and the hard marble floor upon which he might have been dashed to atoms, I was seized with a giddiness such as he might *himself* be expected to have felt when in this critical situation. We surrounded him closely, eager to catch every word he uttered, and following him step by step across this dangerous bridge.

"Scarcely had I performed a third of my journey," said he "when eager to enjoy the spectacle I sought, I cast my eyes below! At the same instant, a hissing sound whizzed through my ears, my head became covered with a veil of darkness, succeeded by one of fire,—I was seized in short, with the most horrible vertigo. Fortunately, I had presence of mind immediately to shut my eyes and stand still. I cannot express to you what I felt at this moment, when I heard voices close to my ears, uttering in whispers the most dreadful blasphemies! It was the workmen! I opened my eyes to continue my perilous journey, for I felt that if I remained a minute longer in this situation, I should die even without falling."

He was advancing with a firm step upon that narrow plank, when he felt the wood crack under him! He was in the middle of the plank, and the weight of his body, so much greater than that of the water bucket, must necessarily break the bridge, and he be precipitated to the bottom.

"Ah!" said a lad, who heard the wood crack, "the plank is rotten! The unhappy man will f——."

He did not pronounce the word; for the head workman placed his hand upon the lad's mouth.

When Robert reached the other side, and saw the plank, the abyss, and death behind him, he fell upon his knees, and poured forth his humble thanksgiving to Almighty God for his delivery from danger.

"Ah! my friends," said he to the workmen, with a smile of ineffable joy, and his eyes swimming in tears, "how happy I am!"

But instead of sharing his delight, the workmen seized and beat him furiously.

"Cursed Frenchman! rascal! scoundrel!" howled the chorus of masons, "villain, how you frightened us!"

DREAMS.

Dreams can be produced by whispering in the ears when a person is asleep. One of the most curious as well as authentic examples of this kind has been referred to by several writers. I find the particulars in a paper by Dr. Gregory, and they were related to him by a gentleman who witnessed them. The subject of it was an officer in the expedition to Lousburg, in 1758, who had this peculiarity in so remarkable a degree, that his companions in the transport were in the habit of amusing themselves at his expense. They could produce in him any kind of a dream, by whispering into his ear, especially if this was done by a friend, with whose voice he was familiar. At one time they conducted him through the whole progress of a quarrel, which ended in a duel; and when the parties were supposed to be met, a pistol was put into his hand, which he fired and was awakened by the report. On another occasion they found him asleep on the top of a locker, or bunker, in the cabin, when they made him believe he had fallen overboard, and exhorted him to save himself by swimming. They then told him that a shark was pursuing him, to dive for his life. He instantly did so, with such force as to throw himself entirely from the locker, upon the cabin floor, by which he was much bruised, and awakened of course. After the landing of the army at Louisburg, his friends found him asleep in his tent, much annoyed by the cannonading. They then made him believe that he was engaged, when he expressed great fear, and showed an evident disposition to run away. Against this they remonstrated, but at the same time increased his fears by imitating the groans of the wounded and dying; and when he asked, as he often did, who were down, they named his particular friends. At last they told him that the man next himself in the line had fallen, when instantly he sprung from his bed, rushed out of his tent, and was roused from his danger and his dream together by falling over the tent ropes. A remarkable circumstance to this case was, that after these experiments, he had no distinct recollection of his dreams, but only a confused feeling of oppression or fatigue; and used to tell his friend he was sure he was playing some trick upon him. A case entirely similar in its bearing is related in Smellie's Natural History, the subject of which was a medical student in the University of Edinburgh. A singular fact has often been observed in dreams which are excited by noise, namely that the same sound awakens the persons, and produces the dream, which appears to him to occupy a considerable time.—The following example of this has been repeated to me. A gentleman dreamt that he had enlisted as a soldier, joined his regiment, deserted, was apprehended, carried back, tried condemned to be shot, and at last carried out for execution. After the usual preparation, a gun was fired; he awoke with the report, and found that a noise in the adjoining room had produced both the dream and awakened him. The same want of notion of time is observed in dreams from other causes. Dr. Gregory mentions a gentleman who after sleeping in a damp place, was for a long time liable, to a feeling of suffocation whenever he slept in a lying posture, and this was always accompanied by a dream of a skeleton, which grasped him violently by the throat. He could sleep in a sitting posture without any uneasy feeling; and after trying various experiments, he at least had a sentinel placed beside him with orders to awake him whenever he sunk down. On one occasion he was attacked by the skeleton, and a long struggle ensued before he awoke. On finding fault with his attendant for allowing him to lie so long in such a state of suffering, he was assured that he had not lain an instant, but had been awakened the moment he began to sink. The gentleman, after a considerable time, recovered from the affection.

A Scene in Court.—"I call upon you," said the counsellor, "to state distinctly upon what authority are you prepared to swear to the mare's age?" "Upon what authority?" said the other interrogatively. "You are to reply, and not repeat the question put to you." "I doesn't consider a man bound to swear to a question afore he's time to turn it in his mind." "Nothing can be more simple, sir, than the question put, and I again repeat it. Upon what authority do you swear to the animals age?" "The best authority" responded the witness gruffly.—"Then why such evasion? Why not state it at once?" "Well, then, if you must and will have it, why then, I had it myself from the mare's own mouth." A simultaneous burst of laughter rang throughout the court. The judge on the bench could, with difficulty confine his risible muscles to judicial decorum.

"Let us remove temptation from the path of youth," as the tortoise said when he plunged into the water upon seeing a boy pick up a stone.

"Rents are enormous," as the loafer said when he looked at his breeches.

Farmers' Department.

MANURE AND ITS WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

Writing not long since to a neighbor who had recently turned farmer, he was advised, the last thing at night and the first in the morning—except his prayers—to spell MANURE backward. Arrangements should be made and places assigned for saving every thing—soot, ashes, bones, hog's hair, chamber-lye, night soil; not an iota will be lost by a provident young farmer, which can be converted into manure, spelt backward! On this subject, let him never forget that every little helps, as the old woman said when she spit in the sea. On the structure of the barn-yard and the management of manure, we have not seen anything more plain, practical and sound, than the following from the Cultivator, one of the ablest and one of the cheapest papers in the world.

"We make this preliminary remark, upon which what we have to offer is in a measure predicated, viz: that all the manure from the stables, yard, and hog-pens, should be carried out in the spring for the corn and potato crops.

The objects to be obtained in the winter management of manure, are,

1. To prevent waste by leeching and drainage;
2. To prevent its becoming fire-fanged; and,
3. To prevent more than moderate, or incipient, fermentation.

1. Where cattle yards are upon a slope, or are convex, or nearly upon a level surface, the liquid portions of the manure, which may be termed in a measure the cooked food of plants, continually pass off, and are lost. Heavy rains, and the drip from the barns and sheds, also, passing through the manure, in its escape from the yard, leech and deprive it of its finest and most fertilizing properties.

The remedies against this evil, consist, *first*, in giving a concave or dishing shape to the yard. The earth excavated from the centre being deposited upon the borders, which should be fifteen or twenty feet broad, with a slight inclination to the centre, a dry passage to the barn is secured and a sufficient space of dry ground to feed the stock upon which run at large. *Secondly*, the yard should be bedded, after it is cleaned, with peat or swamp earth, if the farm affords it, six to twelve inches deep; or if this is not to be had, with any other porous waste earth—and afterward should be kept well littered with straw, stalks, potato tops, and the coarse grass and weeds of the farm. The shape of the yard prevents the escape of the liquids, and the earth and litter absorb and become enriched by them. Even should the liquids of the yard be dried up, as they are in summer, the earth litter will yet retain the fertilising matters which they held in solution. By these operations alone, the quantity of manure will be double what it is where they are neglected. *Thirdly*, in endeavoring to prevent an excess of water in the yard, by catching in gutters, and conducting off, what falls from the buildings. And *fourthly*, by constructing a reservoir, under ground, for the reception of the liquids that unavoidably flow from the yard, and particularly for the urine from the stables. In this latter mode, a great accession may be made to the fertilising resources of a farm, and a material obtained, fitted for the immediate wants of a growing crop.

2. When dung is accumulated in large masses, either when thrown from the stables, or in the fields where it is to be applied, even if protected from the weather, a violent fermentation takes place, moisture is exhausted from the mass, and the dung becomes what is termed *fire-fanged*—dry, light and mouldy, and seriously impaired in its value.

To avoid this, in the yard, spread the manure from the stable, occasionally over the yard. It thereby becomes blended with other matters, less disposed to ferment, is trodden by the stock, and the air, one of the agents in causing it to ferment, is in a measure excluded. Under cover it should not be suffered to accumulate in excess, without the admixture of earthly matters, which would retard fermentation and preserve moisture. It is often convenient to draw manure to the field in the autumn, or winter, where it is to be used. If such manure has not undergone fermentation, it should never be laid in heaps of more than three feet in depth, or six or eight loads together, the surface should be smoothed off, and then covered, when the frost will permit, with six or eight inches of sod or earth. This prevents violent fermentation, and the loss of the gaseous matters which fermentation always sends off.

With the foregoing precautions, there is little danger of fermentation proceeding to a wasteful or improper length, before the manure is wanted for the corn or potato crop.

What farmer is there, who makes any pretensions to economy, who would not feel insulted to be told, that he carelessly wasted one-half of his family food, or of his cattle food—one-half of what his farm produced for animal subsistence? Where is the matter of difference, whether he wastes the food of his family, of his animals, or of his crops? His crops feed both his family and his live stock; and unless he feeds his crops, the others must ultimately suffer the penalty—for the earth, though a kind and prolific mother, cannot always give, when we withhold from her the means of giving. Return to her *what is no longer of use to us*, and she will requite us with her richest blessings. Let us bear in mind, that every animal and vegetable substance, which we return to her bosom, she will faithfully elaborate into new organised matter for our pleasure and profit; but that if like the prodigal, we exhaust the parental treasure, it can no longer supply us with bread or meat. Too many who occupy a rich virgin soil, may be likened to useless drones who waste their patrimonial wealth; they waste that which would benefit both themselves and their children."

AMBITION.

They are commonly most ambitious of authority who least understand its duties, and could least endure its burdens. But when ambition prompts, the most self-indulgent assume the appearance of diligence, and the most haughty that of affability and condescension. And whilst men aspire to the pinnacle of earthly grandeur, they for the time pay the most abject court to the meanest of the mob. Such fawning sons of ambition are peculiar to no age or nation; but let every wise and honest man shun them as a pestilence. They make their way by openly or obliquely traducing the characters or censuring the measures of their rulers; and the wisdom or perfection of an angel would be no security against their malignant insinuations. As selflove cannot but murmur at impartiality, and men are generally discontented and fond of change, these demagogues always have proper persons on whom to practice. By joining in their groundless complaints, they feed their discontent; by flattering their persons and approving their cause, they humor their pride, and by lavish promises (which cost and mean nothing) of what they would do if they were in power, they excite their sanguine hopes of greater felicity; and by a voluble tongue, an insinuating address, personal accomplishments, and consummate impudence, they steal the hearts of the people and prepare the way for popular tumults, insurrections and rebellion. For such is human nature, that the arts and attainments go much farther in gaining the favor of the multitude, than wisdom and justice, truth and piety, or the most important and long continued services. This is the old hackneyed way for men, destitute of conscience and honor, to wind themselves into important stations; and yet it is much practiced, and as little suspected as if it were quite a new discovery. No wise and good man, therefore, should on any account promise himself the continuance of popular favor, or be cast down if he meet with treachery and ingratitude.—*Scott.*

Bad Things.—An unfaithful servant, a smoky house, a stumbling horse, a scolding wife, an aching tooth, an empty purse, an undutiful child, an incessant talker, hogs that break through enclosures, a dull razor, musquitoes, a fop, and—*a subscriber that wont pay for his paper.*

THE TRUE POMADE DIVINE,

EXTENSIVELY used in Europe, never before introduced into America. It cures and prevents all CHAFING OF THE HANDS AND LIPS, from the piercing effects of *Cold Weather*. Well rubbing a little on the hands and lips, is a certain preventive and cure. It also cures FROSTED FEET and CORNS, SWELLINGS and BRUISES, occasioned by falls or otherwise, and will prevent the many bad consequences of such accidents. If a little be well rubbed in on a BRUISE or PINCH it will prevent blackness. It also cures BURNS and SCALDS, if applied directly, alleviating pain and preventing blisters. It is useful for a STIFF NECK and SWELLING of the GLANDS, and will greatly relieve RHEUMATIC and GOUTY PAINS in any part. It immediately removes PIMPLES and other ERUPTIONS—is exceedingly useful for SORE BREASTS, particularly lying in. Its efficacy in this very trying case, when other applications have failed, has been well proved as can be attested by many. It gives a delicacy of fragrance and that natural healthful appearance to the skin, no other preparation of the kind has been known to produce. So invaluable is this compound for every convenience to which the Skin is liable, that those who have once proved its benefits will never willingly be without it. It will retain its virtue many years and in all climates, and is therefore very useful to those who go to sea, and to all travellers.

Prepared and sold by T. FENNER, 24 SOUTH SEVENTH street, three doors below Market street, Philadelphia, in glasses, with full directions for use, from 25 to 50 cents each. Observe, none are genuine without his signature on the label. nov 17—6m

SILK AGENCY,
No. 300 Market Street.

THE subscriber has commenced an agency for the purchase and sale of the Silk Mulberry Trees, and all articles connected with the growing of the Silk.

MORUS MULTICAULIS TREES.

A few thousand Morus Multicaulis Trees and Cuttings just received, of the growth of New Jersey fresh and in good order. Also, a few ounces of Silk Worm Eggs. For sale by
CHARLES CADWALLADER.
mar 6—tf

DYSPEPSIA! DYSPEPSIA!!

MORE TESTIMONIALS of the EFFICACY of Dr. Wm. Evans's CHAMOMILE PILLS.

Philadelphia, Dec. 18, 1838.

Sir—Being on a visit to Philadelphia, from my native village of Germantown, I joyfully avail myself of the opportunity of adding a few words of commendation of your CELEBRATED PILLS, to the abundant testimony already given in their favor. About four years ago, I was attacked with DYSPEPSIA, and for several years suffered from that complaint in its most aggravated form. Notwithstanding I tried every thing that came before the public, I obtained no relief, till I accidentally saw your advertisement. From the numerous and favorable testimonials which accompanied it, I had some hope that your medicine might be [illegible] in my own case. I tried it, and it is scarcely necessary to add [illegible]. Indeed the success was greater than I could possibly have anticipated from even the warmest representations. As a small return for the benefit you have bestowed, I send you this acknowledgment of my thanks and the deep sense of obligation under which I feel myself toward you.—Having implicit confidence in the efficacy of your CHAMOMILE PILLS, [illegible] I would warmly exhort all who may be dragging on their existence under the influence of that scourge of the human family, Dyspepsia, to lay aside their early prejudice against such remedies, and apply to you, that they may receive a speedy and permanent restoration.

I will reside in Germantown, though I frequently visit the city, and will willingly give any further information that may be desired.

Ever gratefully yours,
feb 9—3tlfeow T. H. WILLIAMS.

Philadelphia, Dec. 21 1838.

To Dr. Wm. Evans—Dear Sir—I am truly happy to write you this, in token of thanks for the relief they have given me—I mean the CHAMOMILE PILLS.—About two years ago I was much troubled with DYSPEPSIA. My symptoms were very alarming; I was sometimes subject to fainting, great weakness, no rest at night and not able to eat any thing, if I did it was sure to be thrown up. I could not keep any nourishment in my body. I at last gave up all hope and told my physicians that I could have no use for them—"I must die," said I; "so there is no use in paying any more doctor's bills." About a month ago, a cousin of mine came to see me; after talking awhile about my sickness, I told him I had taken almost every medicine that was spoken of as good for my complaint. He said, "Have you tried Dr. Evans's CHAMOMILE PILLS?" I said "No." Well, he then gave me a package he had bought the day before for his wife, and said he would get another one for her. I commenced taking the pills and am happy to state, that in two weeks I was hearty and well, and able to write this letter, which I could not have done when I was sick, because my hands were nervous. I have written this in pure gratitude to you. I hope you will publish this and let it be known. I would publish it myself, but I am very poor and not able to pay. In publishing it, I think you will gain an advantage, for I am well known among all those of the trade I am in, and too many of them, I fear, are now near death's door, for want of some proper medicine to cure Dyspepsia.

I remain yours, &c.
GEORGE C. MARTIN.

☞ The above medicine is for sale at the Medical Office and General Depot, No. 19 North EIGHTH Street. feb 9—3tlfeow

DR. WM. EVANS'S CELEBRATED

CHAMOMILE TONIC and FAMILY APERIENT PILLS, for Dyspepsia, Nervous Diseases, prostration of nervous and vital energy, Liver Complaints, and all weakness and derangement of the Digestive Organs.

GENERAL OFFICE, No. 19 North EIGHTH street Philadelphia.

AGENTS.—Jas. Scott, Wilmington, Del.; Rev. John Peckworth, do. do.; John Wind, Lancaster, Pa.; Jesse Karns, West Chester; Fred. Ass, Germantown.

Philadelphia Agents—Wm. Siebert, 245 North Third street; Benjamin Bown, north west corner Shippen and George streets; Mrs. Laycock, 33 Chesnut street; Mrs. Parker, book store, Kensington. The above celebrated Medicine can be obtained in every county town throughout the States of Pennsylvania and Ohio, &c. Vide advertisement. feb 9—3tlfeow

CHILDREN TEETHING.

TO MOTHERS and NURSES.—You are well aware that there are thousands of these little ones that you so dearly love, who are daily hurried into an untimely grave, from that distressing malady, Convulsions, which almost every infant falls a prey to at the time of dentition; therefore, you who are *Mothers*, and have the care of these little ones, should apply Doctor EVANS's celebrated SOOTHING SYRUP, for INFANTILE TEETHING, which has preserved thousands, when thought past recovery, from that destructive ravager. For sale at the Medical Office, No. 19 North EIGHTH Street Philadelphia. feb 9—3tlfeow

REPEATING FIRE ARMS
155
BROADWAY NEWYORK
COLT'S PATENT.

THE PATENT ARMS MANUFACTURING COMPANY.

THE sole Manufacturers of COLT'S Patent Repeating Rifles, Pistols, and other Fire Arms, have reduced the Prices of Arms about thirty per cent. They have been induced to make this change in consequence of the repeated attempts to interfere with their patent, by the manufactory of Repeating Arms of inferior description which are sold as if made upon the model of Arms manufactured by this company. The Company are determined to prosecute any infringement, so to prevent all deception and all interference with their Patent.

As to the excellence of these Arms, they have certificates and testimonials from every quarter of the country, from Boards of Officers of the Army, Examining Committees appointed by Scientific Institutions, from practical Gunsmiths, and from Gentlemen Travellers, Sportsmen, and others, and they are with confidence, that they are superior to all other arms for Sporting, Attack and Defence. The rapidity of fire, and the accuracy and safety with which they perform, exceed the belief of those who have not actually used them. With one of these Rifles or Pistols (the weight and size of which does not exceed the ordinary pistol or rifle) the bearer is able to fire in rapid succession, from ten to sixteen charges, while at the same time he may suspend the firing at the end of each discharge, and all the charges can be reloaded in less time than the ordinary single charge arms.

The perfection to which the company have brought their works, enables them to manufacture the most beautiful, and high finished arms ever got up in the United States, and, as they believe, equal to any thing brought from Europe. And they offer their arms at prices less than they can be furnished elsewhere, wholly independent of any patent right protection.

The Company will keep on hand Cap Primers, Bullet Moulds, Ammunition, Flasks and all other equipments required by Sportsmen, Travellers, and others using their arms. Their Patent Cap Primer should be owned by every one who uses a gun, rifle, or pistol.

They have now on hand a repeating shot gun, as a model, for which orders will be received, to be delivered as soon as manufactured.

They would call the attention of the Agents of foreign Governments to their Arms, they have already been tested in actual service, and soldiers very readily acquire their expert use. A detachment of eighty men is an equal force to eight hundred with the ordinary rifle or musket. The rifles and large pistols are especially desirable in arming the Police or Guards, or Watch of cities and fortifications, and on ship board and plantations.

Orders for large quantities can be executed within ninety days from the time they are given.

The company are always ready to apply any test which may be required to ascertain the celerity, safety, accuracy, and distance of effective fire of their arms.

N. B.—All articles manufactured by this Company are stamped "Patent Arms Manufacturing Company, Paterson, N. J. Colt's Patent," with other appropriate devices.

Orders will meet with immediate attention, if directed to the subscriber,
G. B. ZABRISKIE.
nov 17—tf Sole Agent, 155 Broadway N. Y.

PHILADELPHIA SUSPENDER AND STOCK MANUFACTORY.

No. 20 South Fourth street, below Market street.

A. L. VANHORN respectfully informs the Western and Southern Merchants, that he manufactures and has constantly on hand, an extensive assortment of SUSPENDERS and STOCKS, made in the most improved and fashionable styles.

SUSPENDERS.—Manufactured of Silk Cotton, Worsted and Gum Elastic of various qualities.

STOCKS.—Made in the most fashionable styles, on the best Bristle Frames, of Silk, Satin, Mohair, Bombazine, Velvet, &c. and warranted in point of workmanship, durability and shape, inferior to none made.

ALSO—SILK AND BRISTLE STOCKS—a light and handsome article adapted to summer wear; a large assortment of these on hand, comprising a great variety of patterns; they are far superior to any thing formerly used for that purpose.

Also—Manufacture and have constantly on hand, an assortment of Russia Belts, cravat stiffeners, vest springs, shoulder braces, gum elastic boot straps and garters.

LINEN BOSOMS AND COLLARS, and ready made LINEN, in great variety.

A large assortment of POCKET BOOKS, LADIES' FASHIONABLE CORSETS, & INDIA RUBBER GOODS constantly on hand.

All of the above articles will be disposed of on the most reasonable terms, wholesale and retail.

☞ Country merchants in general, are respectfully invited to call, before they purchase elsewhere.

N. B.—Stock Frames and Buckles for sale by the gross or dozen. may 23 '35—tf

INFIRMARY FOR DISEASES OF THE SKIN.

NO. 58 North Sixth Street, above Arch, Philadelphia—Physician, G. H. Partridge, M. D.

REFERENCES.

J. C. Warren, M.D. Prof. of Anatomy, &c. Boston, Mass. W. Parker, M.D. Prof. of Anatomy, &c. Cincinnati, Ohio.

PHILADELPHIA.

H. Bond, M. D. | B. S. Janney, M. D.
J. Klapp, M. D. | H. Chase, M. D.
R. Coates, M. D. | S. S. Fitch, M. D.

Office Hours—From 8 to 10 o'clock in the morning—1 to 3 o'clock in the afternoon—7 to 8 o'clock in the evening. feb 16—3m*

THE CHINESE COLLECTION,

At the corner of Ninth and George streets.

WILL BE OPEN TO VISITORS, DAILY, (SUNDAYS EXCEPTED.)

FROM 10 O'CLOCK, A. M. UNTIL 9 P. M.

Until Further Notice. jan 12—6m*

R. S. Gilbert—Engraver on Wood—

No. 32 North street, below Sixth, Between Market and Arch, and Fifth and Sixth streets. feb 9 '34—tf

TOWNSEND SHARPLESS & SON,

No. 32 SOUTH SECOND STREET, PHILADELPHIA, ARE now receiving their Spring supply, which, with an extensive variety of NEW STYLE [illegible] Prints and Drillings, Summer Cloths [illegible] Gro de Naples, and various kinds of rich Silks [illegible] Mousselines de Laines, [illegible] Linens, Damask [illegible] Ginghams and Linen Checks, with a general assortment of all seasonable Dry Goods. feb 9—3tlfeow

THE WEEKLY LEDGER.

CONTAINING all the news and Miscellaneous reading of the six daily papers, is published every Saturday by SWAIN, ABELL & SIMMONS, North west corner of Second and Dock sts. Philadelphia.

In May, 1837, owing to numerous demands made by persons at a distance for the "Public Ledger," which could not be mailed without peculiar disadvantage to the publishers and to subscribers, the publication of the WEEKLY LEDGER, containing all the reading matter which appeared in the daily during the six days of the week, was commenced and furnished to subscribers for $3 per annum, in advance.

In August last, the publishers found that the rapidly increasing circulation of the Weekly would justify them in a reduction of price, and it is now offered to subscribers AT THE LOW RATE OF TWO DOLLARS PER ANNUM, the money always to be paid IN ADVANCE, in no case whatever, will a paper be sent to persons at a distance unaccompanied with the payment.

Those who have paid $3 per annum for the paper, and whose time of subscription has not expired, can obtain it for another year by transmitting one dollar, so that their subscriptions will amount to but $2 per year from its commencement.

The character of the Ledger is well known, being entirely independent of partisan politics. It is printed on a sheet of fine paper of double medium size, in minion and nonpareil type, and contains as much matter as the largest sheet printed in the United States.

Letters post paid from a distance, containing money in payment for subscriptions received, will meet with prompt attention. dec 1—tf

WHAT IS LIFE, WITHOUT HEALTH?

Philadelphia, December, 1837.

TO DR. JAYNE—Dear sir—The astonishing and almost miraculous effect of your valuable Expectorant had on my neighbor, the Rev. Mr. Barling, whose case you will recollect was given over by his physicians, and who himself had lost all hopes of ever being permitted to preach again, but who, from the use of your medicine, is so far restored as to be able not only to walk, but also to preach, made so wonderful an impression on my mind, that after consulting with several friends, and learning that you were a regular *Practitioner of Medicine*, and that your remedy was not one of those quack nostrums which the public are so frequently imposed upon, for you must know that I am a mortal enemy to quackery—I called upon you and purchased half a dozen bottles, and told you then if I lived to take them, you should have a good report from me.

I am alive and well this day! Thanks be to a merciful God, and your Expectorant; and now I come forward cheerfully to fulfil my promise.

For twenty long years had I been a constant sufferer from the effects of a hard, dry cough, pain in my breast, and difficulty of breathing, the last five of which chills and fevers every spring and fall, were added to my misery. I was worn away to a mere skeleton, with the greatest difficulty only could I get up and down stairs; my appetite was gone, and my strength had so far failed me, that my friends were persuaded I could not survive many weeks, unless I obtained relief. Indeed, my situation was so perfectly miserable to myself, and so distressing to my family, that I felt willing to die, whenever it should please the Master to take me home. But I heard of your medicine, and relief came. You have proved the "Balm of Gilead" to my poor afflicted body. Before I had taken one bottle, I experienced a mitigation of all my symptoms, and to my great joy I found in the continued use of it, the happiest relief. In short, sir, *it has made a perfect cure of me*—and I can truly say, I have no desire to be better.

Now, I consider it is a duty I owe you, and through you, the public, to make my case known, believing that it will be the means of directing hundreds who are afflicted as I have been, to the use of a remedy, which, under the blessing of God, I consider to have *preserved my life*.

You are at liberty, sir, to make use of this letter to your advantage, and to use my case as extensively known as you please. If there be any who doubt the truth of the above account, (for I have heard that many persons who have cures to sell, forge certificates, and publish them,) refer them to me. I shall be happy to see them, and I will not only confirm the above statements, but will give them particulars which it would be unnecessary to furnish for the public press. With everlasting gratitude, I am, dear sir, your obliged friend,
MARY GILL.
jan 19—tf No 103 Queen Street, below Fourth.

GEORGE P. SCHIVELY, SURGEON DENTIST,

No. 28 North Eleventh Street,
Near Arch, Philadelphia.

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public, that he continues the practice of Operative Dental Surgery, in all its various branches, and insertion of Incorruptible Artificial Teeth.

For the satisfaction of those who are unacquainted with his professional qualifications, he respectfully refers to the following named distinguished Physicians:

Wm. Gibson, M. D. | J. Randolph, M. D.
W. E. Horner, M. D. | Thos. D. Mutter, M. D.
Geo. McClellan, M. D. | Isaac Hays, M. D.
Sam'l Jackson, M. D. | P. B. G. Bird, M. D.
J. K. Mitchell, M. D. | R. Harlan, M. D.
mar 9—6m

EXTRAORDINARY CURE

OF A CASE OF PULMONARY CONSUMPTION.—The following letter from an individual well known in this city as an honest and upright man, and of great veracity, will show that DR. HIGBEE'S REMEDY (though not offered as a panacea or a specific) is one of the most valuable of modern discoveries.

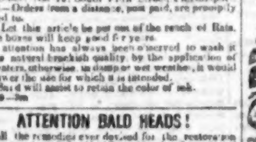
Philadelphia, April 7, 1838.

DR. HIGBEE—Dear Sir: With pleasure I embrace this opportunity of writing to inform you of the astonishing benefit I received from your valuable medicine. About one year past I received a kick from a horse but after some time it recovered, but while in that weak state I caught a severe cold, and I had a violent cough, and discharged very much from the lungs and bleeding from the lungs, and very bright night sweats, and loss of appetite, and reduced to a skeleton. I was told by my physician there was no hope for me, and that I was incurable. My physician told me that I was in the last stage of consumption, and pronounced me as incurable. As I was walking out one day for the fresh air, I providentially called in to Wm. Constable's Shoe Store, for one of my coughing spells came on, and fearing I should fall in the street, I went in to sit down, for I could hardly walk, even with my cane. He recommended your medicine so strongly, and I having known him for so many years, and that he was a man in whose word I could place the utmost confidence, and he offered to pay for the medicine if it did not relieve me, I purchased a bottle of your agent in Market Street, and before I had taken one bottle I found relief. [illegible] my appetite returned, my night sweats left me. I continued until I had taken four bottles, and now enjoy as good health as I ever did in my life; [illegible]. Now sir, I recommend your medicine wherever I go, and tell every person not to delay or doubt, for if a man so far reduced as I was, and sixty-two years of age as I am can find a cure, the young have no reason to despair. The reason I trouble you with this letter, is because I saw in a newspaper a letter to you from Wm. Constable, and he refers to me as one of the persons he recommended your valuable medicine to. If this letter can be of any service to encourage the weak to make a fair trial, you are at liberty to use my name, and if need requires, I am ready to affirm to the truth of this statement before any magistrate in this state. I have removed from Milestown to Manayunk.
JOHN GREENLEEF.

The original letter from Mr. John Greenleef, may be seen at Dr. Higbee's residence.

DR. H. H. HIGBEE'S REMEDY

FOR Pulmonary Consumption, Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Hooping Cough, Chronic Inflammation of the Bronchia, &c. may be obtained at Dr. Higbee's own office and residence, 37 North Fifth Street, below Race Philadelphia; at the Baltimore Office, No. 7 East Baltimore street; Seckel & Brown, 196 Market street, Philadelphia, Joseph Scott, Wilmington Delaware; Henn & Schrack, Norristown; John Wind, Lancaster; Andrew Keefer, Harrisburg; Joseph Justice, Trenton, N. J.; Thomas R. Martindale, Byberry Cross Roads, Pa.—
☞ Price of Medicine, $1 per single bottle, or $5 per half dozen. feb 9—3m



COUNTING HOUSE BLACK SAND.

PREPARED BY W. J. SIMON, at the United States' Sand Office, No. 121 South Fifth Street, Philadelphia.

N B.—Orders from a distance, post paid, are promptly attended to.

☞ Let this article be put out of the reach of Rats, and the boxes will keep good for years.

Due attention has always been observed to wash it from its natural brackish quality, by the application of fresh waters, otherwise, in damp or wet weather, it would not answer the use for which it is intended.

See Sand will assist to retain the color of ink. mar 9—3m

ATTENTION BALD HEADS!

OF all the remedies ever devised for the restoration and preservation of the HAIR, nothing has been found equal to ALBERT'S OLEAGINOUS HAIR TONIC. It seldom fails to restore the Hair to health and beauty. Many who were bald three months ago, can now exhibit luxuriant heads of hair.

It is prepared from a Receipt of the celebrated Dr. Albert of Paris, by one of his pupils.

The following letter from Dr. S. S. Fitch is very kindly permitted to be used:—

Philadelphia, May 10, 1838.

Dr. Jayne.—Dear Sir,—I feel that I can hardly say enough to you in favour of *Albert's Oleaginous Hair Tonic* sold by you. I had the honor of a personal acquaintance with Baron Albert in Paris. He is known to all the world as one of the most eminent lecturers and practitioners in all diseases of the skin, &c. &c. that has ever been known, as all who have ever attended his consultations at the great Hospital Saint Louis, or who have heard his public lectures or witnessed the exercise of his private practice will unhesitatingly acknowledge. His Hair Tonic I consider one of the best preparations for the hair with which we are acquainted, and fully justifies the assertions in the prospectus of the proprietor. I have experienced the most signal benefit from it. My hair had been falling off about two years, and had become very thin, threatening speedy baldness, when I commenced using this remedy. In about one week it ceased to fall off. I have used it now about three months, and have as full and thick a head of hair as I can possibly desire. I have recommended it since to a number of my friends, who all speak well of it. If faithfully employed, I have no doubt of its general success. I may add that before using the Tonic, I had tried almost all the various articles employed for the hair, such as the Macassar Oil, all the different preparations of Bear's Oil, Vegetable Hair Oil, &c. &c. without experiencing much, if any, benefit. Respectfully yours,
S. S. FITCH, No. 172 Chesnut Street.

Copy of a letter from C. C. Park, Pastor of the Baptist Church, at Haddonfield, N. J.

Haddonfield, N. J. Feb. 19th 1839.

Dr. D. Jayne.—Sir—I take pleasure in informing you that the bottle of Albert's Hair Tonic, which I obtained of you last October has proved most satisfactory and successful. My hair had for a long time been exceedingly thin. But for two or three years past it had so fallen out, that my head became almost entirely bald. I was under the necessity of concealing the baldness by combing the hair on the sides over it. But now after using about half of a bottle of the "Tonic," I have a luxuriant growth of hair as I ever had.
C. C. PARK.

It may be had wholesale and retail of Dr. D. Jayne, General Agent, No. 20 South Third Street, Philadelphia. Price $1. feb 16—3m

J. A. WOODSIDE, JR.

ENGRAVER ON WOOD, No. 5 North street, between Fifth and Sixth and Market and Arch streets, Philadelphia. jan 13 '36—tf

FROM THE SHAKERS' SETTLEMENT.

SWEAT Corn, Dippers very fine, Rose and Peach water, double distilled; Brooms and Sieves all kinds of Herbs, Cheese and Bonnets, an assortment of Baskets, Reticules and Satchels, Rocking Chairs, Hobby Horses and Velocipedes, an excellent thing for children. Refrigerators on an improved plan, Plate warmers, Foot and Stomach Warmers, waiters, drinking cans, Hardware and Cedarware, a large assortment of Tubs, Filtering jars, an excellent thing for cleansing the Schuylkill water, made and repaired by the subscriber, who has the greatest variety of articles in this country, well worthy the attention of those that commence housekeeping, and others—where they can be had on reasonable terms, at the Wooden Ware and Variety store of
GIDEON COX,
No 285 and 337 Market street.
Ironing Tables and Bread Cutters, on an improved plan. oct 20—tf

REMOVAL.

AMERICAN SILK AGENCY, is removed from No. 8 South street to 33 Walnut street.
jan 24—tf S. C. CLEVELAND Agent.

AMERICAN SILK AGENCY.

No. 85 WALNUT STREET, Rear entrance, also from Market and Chesnut streets, by Franklin Place and Hudson's Alley, and from Third and Fourth Streets by Harmony Court.

The subscriber having opened an agency for the purchase and sale of all articles connected with the culture and manufacture of silk in the United States, offers for sale all the different varieties of Mulberry Trees, suitable for feeding the Silk Worm, viz: Morus Multicaulis, Alpines, Multicaulis Seedlings, Morus Expansa, Multicaulis Cuttings, Imported Italian Trees, &c. Also, 5,000 cuttings from Harper's Virginia Seedlings, and Cunningham's Prince Edward Grape Vines.

These Vines produce an abundant crop of fruit, warranted not to rot or mildew, and are fine for the table, and are capable of yielding the choicest wines.
S. C. CLEAVELAND, Agent, Phila.

☞ Those who wish to enter into this profitable branch of National Industry, will do well to call at the Agency, and see that they are instructed in the value of the Trees they purchase.

N. B.—The particular attention of those engaged in the culture and manufacture of American Silk, [illegible] of Trees, Eggs, Cocoons, reeled or manufactured is invited to this agency. The agent will give every attention to sales, and prompt remittance of proceeds of any articles sent to him. feb 16 '39—tf

SLEEPER & BROTHERS,

(Sleeper & Brother have associated with them their brothers, ISRAEL SLEEPER & EDWIN SLEEPER.)

No. 116 Market Street, Philadelphia.

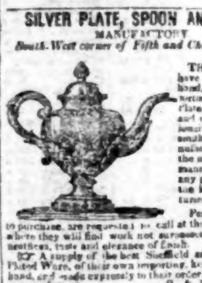
EXTENSIVE MANUFACTURERS OF SILK, GINGHAM AND COTTON **UMBRELLAS,** PLAIN AND FANCY PARASOLS.

Comprising every variety of style and embellishment, which they continue to manufacture as well and as low as any house in this market not excepting the self-styled "CHEAPEST," or any other.

Patent Folding Umbrellas, especially for travelling. jan 19—tf

SILVER PLATE, SPOON AND FORK MANUFACTORY

South-West corner of Fifth and Cherry Streets.

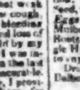


THE Subscribers have constantly on hand, a handsome assortment of SILVER Plate, Spoons, Forks, and every article belonging to the silversmith business or manufactured to order in the neatest and best manner, or to match any pattern given at the lowest manufacturing prices.

Persons who wish to purchase, are requested to call at their manufactory, where they will find work not surpassed in the city, for neatness, taste and elegance of finish.

☞ A supply of the best Sheffield and Birmingham Plated Ware, of their own importing, kept constantly on hand, and made expressly to their order.
jan 1 '34—tf R. & W. WILSON.

FRESH GARDEN SEEDS.



THE subscribers have removed their old established Seed Store to No. 97 Chesnut st. above 3d street, North side, and are now prepared to supply Vegetable, Garden Field and Flower Seeds, of their own growth and of the choicest varieties. Fruit and Ornamental Trees, Shrubbery, Green and Hot House Plants, (of which a constant bloom may be seen at the store,) Bass Catalina, &c. Italian Spring Wheat, French Sugar Beet Seed, Chinese Mulberry Trees and Cuttings. Silk Worm Eggs, grown by ourselves, of fine health. White Italian Mulberry Seed and Trees, a fine assortment of Bulbous Roots, Peonys, Narcissus, Tulips, and Double and Single Hyacinths, just received, for strength of bulb superior to any before offered, warranted true to name and color. Drawings of the finest colors, of Annual Flowers and Dahlias Roots, the size of life, may be seen at the store.
HIBST & DREER,
nov 17—tf Seedsmen & Florists.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned is agent for the following works:—Ladies Companion, New York City, New Yorker, do. do. Ladies Book, Philadelphia, Pa. Atkinson's Evening Post and Saturday News, do. do. Saturday Courier, do. do. American Museum, Baltimore, Md. Pearl and Galaxy, Boston, Mass.

Godey's Uniform Edition of the following publications: Walter Scott's Novels with a portrait only $10, Lady Blessington's do. do. $3, complete work of M. L. E. Landon, $3. Miss Jane Austen's novels, $3. Bulwer's do. $3. Marryatt's do. $3. Pickwick Papers, (containing nearly 50 illustrations and portraits) $3.
A. MARSCHALK.

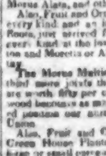
Locust street, between Commerce and Union. He will also receive subscriptions for any Northern papers. Natchez, January 17, 1839. feb 16—3m.

MOSES STARR & SON manufacturers of Boilers for Steamboats, Locomotives and Stationary Engines, Tanks for Locomotive Tenders, [illegible] Ships Water Tanks, &c. have constantly on hand a variety of the above articles of their manufactory. [illegible] Franklin street, Kensington, Phila. dec 29—6m*

LEATHER STORE.

THE subscriber having this day taken his nephew, Wm. W. Hendry, into partnership, the business will be conducted hereafter under the firm of *Chambers & Hendry*, at the old stand 67 Chesnut street, where will be kept constantly on hand, a general assortment of *Finished Leather*, consisting of Calf, Morocco, Lamb, Lining, Sheep, Hog and Buck skins, Bar, Linings, Japan and Chaise Hides, Harness, Bridle, Skirting, Hand, Upper, Book-binders and Sole Leather.
ANDREW E. CHAMBERS.
Philadelphia, January 1st, 1839. jan 5 '39—tf

CHINESE MORUS MULTICAULIS, &C.



AT the Linnæan Garden, Flushing New York, 50,000 Splendid Trees, of the genuine Morus Multicaulis, are yet remaining for sale, at moderate prices, according to their size—and also cuttings of the same. None of the humbug kind are sold at this establishment. Also, 20,000 trees of the splendid Morus Expansa, which has very large leaves, greatly loved by the worm. It is very hardy, and yields silk of the finest excellence. A great supply of Moretti or Alpine Mulberry, the Canton, Dandolo, Brussa, Asiatic, Pyramidalis, Rose of Lombardy, Morus Alata, and other varieties.

Also, Fruit and Ornamental Trees, Plants and Seeds of every kind, and an immense stock of Bulbous Flower Roots, just arrived from Holland. Silk Worm Eggs of every kind at the lowest prices; and White Italian Canton and Moretti or Alpine Mulberry Seeds in any quantity.

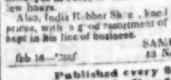
The Morus Multicaulis Trees raised here, have one third more joints than Southern Trees, and of course are worth fifty per cent. more for propagation; and the wood becomes as mature and perfect as [illegible] at any place in the Union.

Also, Fruit and Ornamental Trees, Bulbous Roots, Green House Plants, and seeds of all kinds for sale in large or small parcels.

Printed Catalogues will be sent to every applicant, and orders per mail will be executed with as much precision and despatch as if the purchasers were present, and will be packed so as to be sent to the remotest region with safety.

Apply to AARON CLEMENT, Agent, No. 21 Minor street, Philadelphia, or to the subscribers at Flushing, Long Island, New York.
WILLIAM PRINCE & SON.
dec 1—tf

BOOTS, SHOES, &C.



Ladies Morocco and Kid Shoes, with *India Rubber* soles. This is a light and pleasant article, and will effectually protect the foot from dampness arising from the pavement. Also Gentlemen's Boots with *India Rubber* soles. Those preferring it, can have soles cemented to boots that have been worn. Also, India Rubber and Oiled Silk, of his own manufacture by the piece or yard. The India Rubber Silk is extensively used and highly recommended as bandages in cases of rheumatism, affording relief in a few hours.

Also, India Rubber Shoes, lined and unlined at various prices, with a good assortment of other articles, usually kept in his line of business.
SAMUEL D. BREED,
feb 16—2mf 13 North Seventh Street.

Published every Saturday,
By Samuel Coate Atkinson,
No. 36 Carter's Alley,
Third door below Third street, near the Girard Bank.
TERMS—$2 50, if not paid during the year.
$2 00, if paid in advance.
$1 25, for six months.
Payable in Philadelphia without discount or charges.
Papers discontinued only at the option of the publisher, while arrearages are due.
☞ Unpaid letters not taken from the Post Office.